INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 182— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 30 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA .		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
1 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	SALDERAx ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
15 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
17 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,963
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZZAK ..	SALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927			
x13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo	Straits China and Japan.
17th ,,	ALIFORE ..	Straits	China and Japan.
31st ,,	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan.	
1928			
x10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo	Straits, China & Japan
x31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan

xApproximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
30th Nov.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	
2nd Dec	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
7th ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	2 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3767	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cauada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23728. Telgr. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	27th Nov.	3rd Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	23rd ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	15th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	31st ,,
Hankow Maru ..	17th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:—

C. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.

Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Culcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,,	96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Honglong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	[Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,82
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,395	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Sett'ement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the BOMBAY BRANCH; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL

REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1927, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 19th day of December, 1927, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st day of December, 1927 The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd day of December, 1927, to the 8th day of December 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED, Agents.

Bombay, 24th November, 1927.

29580

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20|- per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1927, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12|14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 19th day of December, 1927, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st day of December 1927. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd day of December, 1927, to the 8th day of December, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED, Agents.

Bombay, 24th November, 1927.

29581

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 4|- per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1927, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay on and after the 19th day of December, 1927, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st day of December, 1927. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd day of December, 1927, to the 8th day of December, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED, Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1927.

29582

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

WALTER ROGERS & CO., of 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, have TRANSFERRED their Office to 5, BANK STREET, Fort.

29591

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216(2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
J. L. MEHTA.
Joint Liquidators.

29571

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MUKUNDRAO MOROBA resigned his position of Manager of Walter Rogers and Co. as from the 1st November, 1927, and that he is no longer connected with the firm.

The business of the firm has been placed under the control of Messrs. Duncan, Stratton and Co., with effect from November 1.

WALTER ROGERS & CO.,
Walter Rogers (Sole Proprietor),
By his Executor in India,
F. E. FRANCIS
1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
20th November, 1927.

29592

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, CO., LTD
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1927.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 6th December, 1927, to THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th November, 1927.

29589

BROACH MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

CHIEF OFFICER'S POST.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER for the municipal borough of Broach. Applicants must be graduates of a recognised university or qualified engineers. Monthly salary for the post is Rs. 175, with annual increments of Rs. 10, rising to Rs. 200; and Rs. 50 horse allowance. Applicants with special qualifications and experience may state the salary they would expect. Applications must reach the President before the 20th December. 1927.

M. S. THAKORE,
President, B. C. M.

29575

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN view of misleading and otherwise inaccurate rumours in circulation throughout India on the subject, we are authorised to state that negotiations are being conducted in London between the BURMAH OIL CO., LTD., and the ROYAL DUTCH|SHELL group for a fusion of their marketing interests in the whole of India, excluding the Chittagong and Burma markets, in order that the close association in marketing which, as is well-known, has existed between the parties since 1905, may be put on to such a permanent base as will enable them to realise the economy in new capital construction and in revenue expenditure obviously potential to an unified organisation but hitherto impracticable because of the impermanent nature of existing arrangements between them.

A new Company will be formed to acquire the distributing assets of the parties in the above area, the shares of which will be held equally by them, which will in the future conduct the entire trade in petroleum products of the parties, the indigenous products of the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., as in the past, having the first call on the new Company's trade. The new Company's requirements of personnel will be met by the personnel hitherto employed by the parties in India, including the staff of the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.'s Indian Selling Agents.

Moreover, since the main object of the new arrangement is to strengthen the marketing power in India of the parent concerns by utilising in combination all their joint resources, the new Company will employ to the full all valuable connections which the two parent Companies have in every market throughout the country.

There is no deeper significance in the fusion contemplated than this, but the advantage of such a combination of their selling organisations, long recognised by the parties, undoubtedly has received additional emphasis from the recent action of a competitor in India in deciding to meet its requirements for the Indian market from Russian petroleum products. The Royal Dutch|Shell group has since 1905 recognised that indigenous production has the first right to market, and under the contemplated arrangements will recognise that prior right permanently. These are the real facts and the only implications of the contemplated fusion, which it may be well to repeat is limited in its scope to the objects above set out and in no way concerns the other activities of the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., or the Royal Dutch|Shell group, except that, in giving indigenous production the first call on the Indian trade of the parties, it automatically and definitely relieves indigenous production, and all that this means to the economic welfare of India, from the potential menace of Royal Dutch|Shell competition.

29578

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PATEL CHHAGANLAL BAPUJI alias CHHAGANLAL BAPUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Second Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) SHAH HIRALAL MATHURADAS, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khanderao Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) MAGANLAL HARGOVINDDAS, (3) DALSUKHBHAI JIBHAI, both of Cambay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, three of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of November, 1927.

Messrs MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

29590

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3655 of 1925.

JAMSHEDJI BEJONJI SUNAWALA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiff.

Vs.

JAMSHEDJI KANJIBHAI DESAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of January, 1926 it was inter alia ordered that the Defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 17,198-6-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the decree until payment AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of sale, dated the 5th day of August, 1927, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of the 6th Khetwadi Lane and Khetwadi Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 356 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 147, New Nos. 16153, New Survey No. 5445|46 and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2065 and Street Nos. 50 to 56 bounded as follows, on the East the said Khetwadi, 6th Lane, West by a passage and property of Cowasjee Dossabhoy and Dhunjibhai C. Oomrigar on the South Khetwady Back Road, North by a passage and thence the property of Toolsihai, widow of Raghupando. NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1927, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs and interest costs of the previous and of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage. The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. The Bank of India, Ltd., claim Rs. 36,344-14-0 interest and costs under the said consent decree dated 23rd June, 1926, in Suit No. 1390 of 1926 (The Bank of India, Ltd., vs. Jamshedji K. Desai) Mr. A. G. Gray (The Manager of the Bank) is in possession of the property as Receiver and the rent collected by him up to 8th November, 1927, amounts to Rs. 7,903-2-0.

2. A Deed, dated 12-7-1927 has been executed by the Defendant in favour of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, creating a charge to the extent of Rs. 15,000 on the property.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the Purchaser by way of full or part payment of the same will be repayable to the Purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

On the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a Purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the Purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the Fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. E. P. GHASVALA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

29587

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KHIMJI NAGJI AND CO., as the first Mortgagees and under powers reserved to them under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th August, 1925 and made between Pragji Dharamsey of the one part and Messrs. Khimji Nagji and Co. of the other part, and with the consent of the second Mortgagee, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay and that otherwise the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bhandari Street or Bnandarwada Road, or Janjikar Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 138. square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and which was formerly described as being 121 square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 549, New No. 6201, Old Survey No. 167, under Division Mandvi and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1848 formerly under Street No. 275 and now under Street Nos. 69 and 71 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road called Bhandari Street or Bhandarwada Road, on or towards the East by the Property of Tarachand Sitara, on or towards the South by the mosque and on or towards the West by the house of Khimji Jiwa.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1927.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

29594

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LALLUBHAI NAGARDAS, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a retired Clerk, residing at Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

BHAIDAS NANALAL, (2) NANCHAND BECHARDAS, and (3) PURSHOTTAMDAS HARKISONDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st and 3rd Merchants, residing at Kandawadi and Bhatwadi respectively, and the 2nd a Clerk, residing at Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth dal of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of November, 1927.

Messrs. JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS & FOZDAR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

29588

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA OR COLBHAT LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 4618 of 1923.

Bai Santok .....Plaintiff
vs.
Govinddas Tulsidas and Another ..... Defendants.
and
Suit No. 4706 of 1923.
Govinddas Tulsidas .....Plaintiff
vs.
Liladhar Madanji and others..Defendents.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co., Solicitors, High Court, pursuant to the Consolidated decree in the above suits, dated 19th January 1927 sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Vanka Moholla or Colbhat Lane without the Fort in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-five square yards and ninety-four upon one hundredth of square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 225, New No. 1728, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 157 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3191-95 and Street No. 5 and 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the 1st Colbhat Lane or Vanka Moholla on or towards the West by the 2nd Colbhat Lane or Vanka Moholla, on or towards the South by the property of Khurshedbai widow of Dosabhai Merwanji Dalal and on or towards the North by a Lane or passage a moiety of which belongs to the house on the other side thereof formerly belonging to Dossabhai Jamshedji and now belonging to Behramji Darabshaw Nariman and the other moiety whereof belongs to the premises offered for sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STRET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1036 of 1925 (Mariambai vs. Jainabai widow, and Ors. and in pursuance of the power of sale vested in him under the Consent Judge's Order, dated the 8th day of April, 1926, made in High Court Suit Nos. 366, 368, 178, and 1036 of 1925, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell the undermentioned properties in three Lots THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Public Auction on the premises.

(LOT NO. I.)—All that piece of leasehold land situate in Mouje Kurla Tukdi District Thana at New Mill Ward admeasuring 354 sq. yds. being the land taken on lease from Anjulin Bastav Rodrigues bearing Survey No. 216 Pot No. 17 and 18 with buildings thereon with compound and bounded on the East and South by the property of Hirji Madhavji Kumbhar, on the West partly by the private passage and partly by the property of Dinshaw Jamasji Mistry on the North partly by the leasehold property of Abdul Gafoor Dostmahomed and partly by the passage and partly by the property of Munshi Mahomed Esmail purchased from Mahomed Umar.

(LOT NO. II.)—All that piece of land situate at Mouje Kurla District Thana at New Mill Ward Admeasuring 337 Sq. Yds. bearing part Non-Agricultural Survey No. 135 and bounded on the East by a private passage and beyond that by another property of Lalmahomed Shaikh Dawood on the west by the Old Agra Road, on the North by the property of Hirji Madhavji and Chinai and on the North by the property of Haji Usman Haji Ebrahim.

(LOT NO III.)—All that piece of land situate at Mouje Kurla District Thana under New Mill Ward bearing Non-agricultural Survey No. 136 Entry No. 2706 Municipal No. 230 admeasuring 346 Square Yards with houses thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Hirji Madhavji Kumbhar on the West by the property of Munshi Mahomed Ismail on the South by another property of Lalmanomed Shaikh Dawood and on the North by the property of David Daniel Rodrigues.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", and Sunday Editions. Apply for the ised Terms of Agency to the MANAR, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Build- Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bom-

PORTANT FRENCH FIRM desire to secure, as their Sole Agents in Bombay adjoining territory, a recognised firm, ustomed to, and capable of, securing and otiating Forward Indents for Steel and rdware, on an agency commission basis. plies, clearly stating the rate of commssion expected (to be inclusive of all esishment and other charges of prospecagency) together with Bank references ld be sent to Box No. 2055, Advt. Dept., ombay Chronicle."

29576.

ANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 ential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., istered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.

29381.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADON'S HEALTH DEPOT now REMOVED to ESPLANADE ROAD, WADIA BLDG., (on top of Asquith and d) 2nd Floor.

R579

FOR SALE.

ALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. pply for Terms and Rates to the MANAER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari uilding, Old Custom House Road, Fort, ombay.

OR SALE.—PURE SILK SAHRIES cream colour best stuff in sizes 5. 5-1/2 ards by 44 inches at reduced prices Rs. 13 per yard PACKING POSTAGE FREE. OCAL AGENTS WANTED. Particulars m PURISON Regd., Ludhiana.

R570

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

The Greatest Mystery Film ever produced!
Starring
LAURA LA PLANTE
Commences
Next Saturday, December 3rd
AT
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE,
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road.)

7 Reels
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AT IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road,
Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI
presents
Imperial Film Coy.'s
SUPER CLASSIC
ALIBABA & 40 THIEVES
Adopted from
The Arabian Nights Entertainments.
Directed by :— MISRA, B.A.,
Scenario by : PESSI KARANI
with an all STAR CAST
Consisting of
Miss SULOCHANA, Miss JILLOO & Messrs. Ellaizer, Jamshedji Khansaheb and Vakil.
A COLLOSAL EPIC OF THE SCREEN
A wonderful nightmare of Thrills. A true magnificence of the Orient—Its charm and glamour.
Really a remarkable achievement in
THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.
Daily Four Shows at 4-45, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS: on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 2-45 pm.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, & Sunday at 3-30 P.M.
William Fox
Great Western Star.
TOM MIX
in a new thriller
'TEETH'
It's an Ideal vehicle for Mix.
Indeed never could a forest fire be shown on the screen with greater degree of realism.
Also 2 Reels Fox Comedy.
"A DIVING FOOL"

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI
will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9
KICHAK VADH
by Mr. KHADILKER.
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.
Reserve your seats at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
Sharda's well-known Film
'REWARDS OF BLIND PASSION'
ALSO
STAGE DANCE
BY
MISS MOHINI.
TIME :—4-30, 6-45, 9, 11-15 P.M.
'KRISHNA CINEMA'
DUBASH THEATRE

Will be shortly shown
A LOVER'S OATH
will be shown as soon as it is passed by the Censor Board.

COMING ATTRACTIONS
Sharda's New Picture
THE FAIRY of the FLUTE

KRISHNA PICTURE
"EX-HUSBAND."
ALSO ARMELINE PRODUCTION
'LADY OF THE LAKE.'

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24211.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

The East India Cotton Asso., Ltd.
Bombay, Nov. 29

RECEIPTS.

	1927 Bales.	1927 Bales.	Difference. Bales
25th to 28th Nov.	40785	22703	+18082
RECEIPTS.			
1st Sept. to 28th Nov.	258883	136743	+12214
SHIPMENTS.			
25th to 28th Nov.			
United Kingdom			
Continent	1282		+1282
China, Japan & Coast Ports	3000		+3000
Total	4282		+4282
SHIPMENTS.			
1st Sept. to 28th Nov.			
United Kingdom	8064	217	+ 7847
Continent	83309	52688	+30620
China	3600	7713	— 4113
Japan	73634	31745	+41889
Coast Ports	4759	2719	+2010
U. S. A.		1	— 1
Total	173360	95108	+78252
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	3090		+ 3090
China, Japan & Coast Ports	3200	12715	— 9515

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Bombay, Nov. 29

Week ending 18th Nov.	1st Sept. to 18th Nov. 1927	1926	1927	1926
Madras	1226	795	23236*	40809
Bombay	9768	6343	23015	15746
Sind	3639	1581	6762	3923
Bengal	117	3	2101	1925
United Provinces	14232	11792	06492	20393
Punjab	27484	9411	90570*	14840
Central Provinces	7495	753	12393*	783
Berar	23396	11233	56798*	13273
N. W. F. Provinces (a)				151
Ajmer/Merwara	669	165	1293	669
Burma (b)			7108	1999
Jodhpur State (a)			182	100
Alipura State.				
Rajpipla State.				
Jaipur State			3003	1084
Baroda State.				
Nabha State				61
Cambay State.				
Alwar State.				
Holkar State			1383	
Katosan State.				
Hyderabad State	6299		12235	
	94325	42084	306487	124759

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LD.
November 29.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 19th Nov.	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1792	445
Bombay	41405	12121
Karachi	28812	3494
Madras	375	879
Rangoon	(a)	1764
Tuticorin		28
	72384	18734

EXPORTS.

Week ending 19th Nov.	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta		56
Bombay*	13349	2459
Karachi	6961	969
Madras		286
Rangoon	1736	1210
Tuticorin		62
	22332	4753

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 19th Nov.	1927.	1926.
Calcutta	4400	5488
Bombay	171481	95897
Karachi	80801	13960
Madras	15640	28514
Rangoon	1954(a)	1904
Tuticorin	5763	4392
	280039	150245

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 19th Nov.	1927.	1926.
Calcutta	8814	7991
Bombay*	13349	2455
Karachi	87422	52808
Madras	22400	12689
Rangoon	10142	3417
Tuticorin	18771	9599
	302444	166965

(a) to 12th Nov. *Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 28th Nov.	1927	1926.
	650	20
1st Sept. to 28th Nov.	1927.	1926.
	4572	2643

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 16th Nov.	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		1640
Continent	279	108
Bombay (a)	279	1743

1st Sept. to 16th Nov.	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	6537	2713
Continent	69540	45811
China		500
Japan	3988	958
Bombay (a)	3909	2297
U. S. A.	481	451
	84455	52730

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 28.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26-3/4
Forward	26-9/16

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

(V. H. A. GANNY.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Jutes:—During this week the speculative scrips of Howrah, Clive and National have fluctuated widely and have closed easier from their last week's closing.

Howrah opening at 67-4 having moved back to 65-2 closed at 66-4, Clive opened at 54-4 x.d. and touching a lower level of 52-10 closed at 53-10, National also opening at 40 and declining up to 39-2 closed at 39-8.

Presidency were a strong feature which advanced from 12-12 to 14-8 within a very short period and have maintained the steadiness throughout the week. This rise was due to a rumour of a dividend of annas ten. Craig and Waverley after a long time came into prominence towards the close marking a sharp rise from 6-8 and 8-8 to 7-6 and 9-4 respectively with buyers over.

Among higher denominations Orient, Cheviot, Lothian, Champdany, Nuddea, Northbrook and Empire were the special features of the week. Orient advanced from 342 to 360, Cheviot from 395 to 415, Lothian from 638 to 652 and Champdany from 210 to 223. The close was easy by about 5 to 10 points. Nuddea appreciated from 63 c.d. to 65 x.d., Northbrook from last week's closing of 77 c.d. to 76 x.d. and Empire from 70 to 72. Kanknarrah, Kamarhatty and Union were easier by about 15 points.

At the close quiet feeling was evident which is merely due to profit taking at these high levels. The undertone is quite healthy.

Dividends:—Champdany Rs. 5.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpur were the outstanding feature of this section which were in good demand up to 30-8 throughout the week. Dunbar were steady round 253.

Coals:—Market for this section was quite steady and in some cases prices show a good advance. The first class scrips, viz., Khas Jherriah, Katras Jherriah and Standard were firm with buyers up to 65, 65 and 64-8 respectively, the scrips being scarce. Borrea were a strong feature and were done up to 21-14. At the close there were no sellers below 22. Burrakur had sellers at 16-8. Pench Valley and Bengal were steady round 29 and 465 respectively. Raneegunge declaring no dividend eased off from 30-8 to 28-8, but were steady at the close at 29-8.

Tea Shares:—Due to a little easiness in Tea prices at the sale, there were sellers in the market for shares and dullness has prevailed for the time being, but it is expected that the same will not last long. The rates were almost unchanged, except in some cases where they have depreciated a little. Jutlibari were better at 26-12.

Banks:—There was nothing worth recording. Only a few deals in Imperial Bank F. P. and Conty. were recorded at unchanged rates.

Government Securities.—Market was quiet and dull. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper and 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 were quoted at 75-8 and 88 respectively.

Miscellaneous:—Among Engineering concerns Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel after touching the higher levels of 19 and 22-8 and moving back to 18-8 and 21-12 closed steady at 18 12 and 22 respectively. The undertone is firm. Marshalls were a steady feature and had buyers up to 4-10. Ivan Jones were another scrip to record a good rise owing to their recent report declaring 15 per cent. final dividend. There were buyers for same up to 5-8. Bengal Telephone were steady round 13 x.d. Midnapore Zamindary were in good demand at 144.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Nov. 29.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 28th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	2,488
Linseed	2,110
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds	547
Gingellyseeds	3,660
Poppyseed	147
Groundnuts	35,759
Castorseed	4,922
Rice	1,741
Myrabollams	1,140
Cottonseed	43,680
Mowraseed	803
Gram	847
Coal	863 Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Nov. 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/11, Highest 49/12, Lowest 49/3, Closing 49/5/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/5/6, Closing 4/5/6.

Groundnut Delivery February Opening 56/2, Lowest 55/15, Closing 56/.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 29.

100 G. Madhavji Kalajin 355 1/2
100 G. Madhavji Comptah 401
100 Colaba Land Mill Amraoti 358 1/2
100 Colaba Land Mill Kudchi 397 1/2
100 N. Fateh Alli Akola 344
100 Arjan Khimjee Darwah 365
100 Moon Mill Khamgaon 351
100 Moon Mill Pirupur 410
100 Currimbhai Bengal 309 Old
100 G. V. Lanke Hansi 334
100 Forbes & Co. C. P. 1 376
100 Currimbhai Parbhani 370

LINSEED OIL.
London, Nov. 28.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Dec. delivery buyers 28/6.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Jan./Apl. delivery paid & buyers 29/1-1/2

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 29.

Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
Pasha, Blanee, Java.
Havildar, Palmer, Calcutta.
Alavi, Savage, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 30.

Baroda, Maclean, Busreh.
Ellora, Davis,, Mombassa.

LOADING.
Nov. 29

Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalapalakka, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Pasha:—The T M Co.'s steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Havildar:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Havildar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Alavi:—The M Coy.'s steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baroda:—Th B I S N Coy.'s steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Exara mail steamer Ellora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mombassa, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Nov. 29.

S S Razmak for London:—22 bales cow hides, 5 bales cow calf skins, East India Hides and Skins Tanneries; 5 bales cow hides, 2 bales goat skins, H B Ramji and Co; 18 bales cow hides and 13 bales sheep skins, A L Theria; 15 bales lamb skins, 1 bale fox skins, 1 package woollen rugs and 7 cases cotton prints, Cox and Kings; 82 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 8 bundles woollen carpets, F Ismailoff; 18 bales woollen carpets and 10 bales nagakcha skins, Grindlay and Co; 30 hogsheads, and 5 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 5 bales cowhides, 14 bales goat skins and 20 bales sheep skins, L Hassam; 13 bales goat skins, M Esmail; 13 bales sheep skins, 1 bale goat skins, and 16 bales cow hides, A S Malubhoy; 14 bales goat skins and 3 bales sheep skins H R Rehembhai and Co; 1 bale woollen numdas, B J Bhumgara.

Fort Port Said:—65 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—55 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

S S Manela for Dunkirk:—5,000 cwts Castorseed and 100 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 60 bales cotton raw, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Siberian Prince for Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw, F F Campbell and Co; 173 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co; 37 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co; 10 bales hemp. F F Campbell and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2030 cwts Groundnut seed, V Damji, 2000 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg:—6 cwts cardamoms, N C Bhesania and Co.

For Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas and Co; 330 bales cotton raw, A Khimji.

For Antwerp:—1100 cwts groundnut oil cakes, and 2500 cwts Linseed oil cakes J Parmanand and Co; 10 bales cotton raw, A Khimji.

For Rotterdam:—4,200 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Parmanand and Co.

For Gothenburg 23 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Croxteth Hall for Hull:—5000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—9 cases dry beef runners, S Saifuddin and Co; 50 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Rosedea for Antwerp:—27 bales aloe fibre. B Ardeshir and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co.

For Hamburg:—2030 cwts Groundnut seed, V Damji; 110 bales cotton raw, L Dreyfus and Co; 117 cwts sticklac, L Ebrahimji; 605 bales cotton raw, A Khimji.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT
London, Nov. 29.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 910 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Howara Sh. 14-1 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Pasha Sh. 14-1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October Sh. 14-1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment November Sh. 14-1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December Sh. 14-5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9-14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—November Sh. 14-3 per cwt F.B.H.
December Sh. 14-7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

DISCOURAGED BULLS LIQUIDATING —TRADE BUYING AT THE DECLINE —FUTURES 42 TO 20 POINTS LOWER —RANGE 46 POINTS.

New York, Nov. 28.

The New York futures market opened 12 points lower but improved 4 points on scattered covering. At this level discouraged bulls unloaded freely and prices declined 43 points. At the decline trade support checked the decline and prices showed a small rally before the close. The net decline for the day in the near months was 37 to 42 points while distant delivery for October closed 20 points lower. Middling Spot declined 45 points to 19.30c.

The New Orleans futures market closed a ta loss of 34 to 36 points, while Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 34 points to 19.04c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 28th instant.—

January highest 19.24 (10-06 a.m.) lowest 18.78 (1-53 p.m.)

Discouraged longs selling out. Trade large buyers at the decline.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"Long liquidation continues. Trade best buyers."

Reufer.:—"Market opened weak on lower Liverpool advices and declined further on unfavourable condition in dry goods market, but recovered later partially on short covering."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 28-11-27	5577000	6840000
„ Yesterday do	47000	85000
Exports to date do	2931000	3935000
Stocks at Ports 25-11-27	2580000	2823000
„ Interior Towns do	1307000	1455000
„ Liverpool 25-11-27	976000	947000
Visible Supply 25-11-27	6068000	6127000
Quantity in Sight do	8321000	9801000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 28.

December	18.90—42
January	18.95—.37
March	19.16—.37
May	19.35—.38
July	19.35—.32
October	18.95—.20
Middling Spot	19.30—.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 28.

January	19.12—.34
March	19.30—.36
Middling Spot	19.04—.34

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 28.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	19.13
March	19.32
May	19.53

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	19.27
March	19.47
May	19.63

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.—

January	19.02
March	19.23
May	19.44

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S A.

New York, Nov. 28.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 16,000

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 28.

Demand Bills 487.43

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 28.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-13|16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 28.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. ... £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 28.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|52 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-13|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 28.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-1|2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	28.83
T.T. Milan on London	80.65
T.T. Berne on London	25.30
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	164.62

LIVERPOOL.

TRADE WELL SUPPLIED—LONG LIQUIDATION—WEAKNESS IN EGYPTIAN COTTON—FUTURES 25 TO 19 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but at a decline of 12 points. Further decline in values was followed by long liquidation and straddle selling. The trade is said to have been supplied well for their needs and sales were 6,000 bales. The close was easy at a decline of 25 to 19 points. Spot Cotton declined 17 points to 10.96d. per lb.

The Empire futures market closed at a decline of 24 points. The Egyptian ring displayed a very weak tone and prices collapsed by about 55 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 28th instant:—.

Market declined on long liquidation, straddle selling and weakness in Egyptian.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. dated 28th instant:—

We have received the following cable from our New York friends:—Spinners calling cotton. Bears covering their shorts. Steadied market.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends.—

General liquidation. Southern selling, local pressure. Trade buying but only scale down."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 28th inst. (10-50 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Undertone is poor both here and in Manchester. Think Spineers are well supplied with cotton, and can afford to look on. Think demand generally will fall off. Think the decline may proceed somewhat further."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

	Opening	Closing.
November		10.37—.25
December		10.35—.26
January	10.48	10.37—.25
February		10.33—.24
March	10.45	10.34—.24
April		10.32—.23
May	10.44	10.34—.23
June		10.30—.22
July	10.38	10.27—.22
August		10.17—.22
September		10.08—.20
October	10.08	9.99—.19
November		9.94—.19
Middling Spot		10.96—.17

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Scinde Good	7.90—.20
Scinde Fully Good	8.10—.20
Scinde Fine	8.30—.20
Bengal Good	7.90—.20
Bengal Fully Good	8.10—.20
Bengal Fine	8.30—.20
Oomra Good	8.55—.20
Oomra Fully Good	8.80—.20
Oomra Fine	9.05—.20
Broach Good	9.15—.20
Broach Fully Good	9.45—.20
Broach Fine	9.75—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

November	16.90—.56
December	16.97—.56
January	17.15—.56
February	17.15—.56
March	17.35—.55
April	17.35—.55
May	17.42—.54
June	17.43—.53
July	17.45—.56
August	1745—.56
September	17.45—.56
October	17.52—.43
November	17.37—.43
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.70—.50

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov. 28.

Cottonseed Bombay.—
Dec.|Jan. shipment quoted £8-12-6.
Castorseed Bombay.—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £18-2-6
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment quoted £20-0-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 28.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 1|8-1|8

BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Recent Sellers Covering. Better Liverpool closed steady.

Following a further fall of 37 points in New York Futures, the local market opened for Broach A. M. delivery at Rs. 380-8. Recents sellers were covering in anticipation of natural rally in Americans. Prices improved to Rs. 382-8; and a tthis level the market grinded for a considerable time and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A. M.	380-8	382-4	380-8	383-4
Oomra D. J.	343	346-8	343	346
Oomra March	347	350	347	350
Bengal D. J.	309-8	312	309-8	312
Bengal March	314	316-8	314	316-8

SEWRI MARKET.

Nov. 29.

Liverpool opened very steady at a decline of 2 points against an expectation of 8 points lower on parity with previous New York Close. The forward market opened at Rs. 384-4 and fluctuated within a small range. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under and Liverpool was reported 2-3 points higher.

Broach A. M.	384-4	384-8	344	384
Oomra D. J.	347-8	348	347-8	347-8
Oomra Mar.	350-8	351	350-8	351
Bengal D. J.	314			314
Bengal March	318			318

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Nov. 29.
February	244.40—2.20
May	250.10—1.90

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their report of the 29th instant states as under:—

"Contrary to astrological predictions, the New York market continues to decline and in our opinion this is the very best thing that can happen, for this pernicious influence has played havoc with the normal course of our market and is almost entirely responsible for the relatively high prices here which have stood in the way of business and have made the present position of our market weak owing to an outlet having still to be found for practically the whole of the crop. The sooner Astrology is dissociated from the Cotton market the better for the latter."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Bales.

Sunday and Monday's Receipts	20,329
Monday's Exports	5,533
Receipts from 1st Sept.	258,883
Receipts same time last year	136,743
Exports from 1st Sept.	160,431
Exports same time last year	101,654
Stock of Cotton on 24th November	243,029
Stock same time last year.	186,358

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Bengal 313 D/J.
Bengal 317 March
Broach 384 A/M.
Oomra 346 D/J.
Oomra 350 March.

SPOT RATES.

	Superfine	Fine	Fully good	Good
Bengal	331	325	318	310
Sindh Punjab	329	323	316	308
Oomra No. 3	365	355	345	
C. P. No. 1	380	373	363	
C. P. No. 2	371	364	354	
Khandesh	358	348	338	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BRUEL AND CO.'S

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days This year.	Last year.	
Khandesh	2,914	22,153	13,383
Central India	374	9,427	7,662
Barsi and Nagar	1,732	14,724	4,135
Hyderabad-Gaorani	834	4,185	260
Berar	8,393	69,700	20,231
Central Provinces	4,674	20,186	1,279
Total Oomra	18,926	1,86,375	47,453
Dholera		1,791	2,029
N.-W. Provinces	1,072	40,102	12,672
Rajputana	365	5,498	5,729
Sindh-Punjab	212	15,753	4,469
Broach		2,444	181
Coompta & Dharwar		2,393	6,203
Westerns.Northerns	14	2,809	6,950
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,052	4,436
Persian		2,086	2,175
American		18,590	27,783
Egyptian and African		6,188	15,510
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		2	5
Total	20,329	2,58,882	1,36,743

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday This year.	Last year.	
Europe	1,469	90,195	52,901
Japan & China	3,200	74,899	39,458
Coast Ports	864	4,759	2,740
Up-country by Rail		22,097	25,511
Afloat in harbourior Europe, China and Japan		3,152	5,094
Total	5,533	1,95,102	1,25,713

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion, Broker's Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Ready	21	7	8
Margashirsha	21	6	6
Posha	21	6	6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21	7	0
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Ready	60	10	0
London Ready	26	12	0
Forward	26	9	0
London—Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	3
Closing	2	7	7|16
New York Cent	57	15	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo	Closing
Margashirsha	60/11/0	60/11/0	60/8/0	60/8/0
Posha	60/6/0	60/6/0	60/3/0	60/3/0

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

B C RATE—
T T 1|5 15|16.
D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 Ready|Feb.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 March.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 April.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|16.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 Dec|Feb.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 March.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 274.
Bank's buying T T 272.
Bank's buying D D 271.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 267.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying D D 942.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 960.
JAPAN.—
Bank's selling T T 126-1|2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 122.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|2.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175 1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87-7|8 28th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 7|16 29th inst.
London|Japan 1|10 9|16 28th inst.
London|Paris 124.05 28th inst.
London|Belgium 34.91 28th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.29 28th inst.
London|Italy 89.65 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 28th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 26th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 28th inst. 26-3|4; 26th inst. 26 11|16.
Silver London Forward 28th inst. 26-9|16; 26th inst. 26 9|16.
Silver New York Ready 28th inst. 58; 26th inst. 58.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 28th inst. 4 11|32 per cent; 26th inst. 4 11|32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 28th inst. 4-13|32 per cent; 26th inst. 4-13|32 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1|4 per cent; 3 mos 4-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 4-1|2 per cent; 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Three months 4-11/32 per cent.
Six months 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/4 per cent.
One to 3 months 4 per cent.
Six months 4.1/2 per cent. a
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Delivery Contract.

Ready Mill Terms	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine MG.	335	
Bengal Fine MG.	325	+7 +7
Bengal FG. MG.	315	
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	325	
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	315	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	370	
Nogpur Fine MG.	370	+18/9 +17
Yeotmal Fine MG.	365	
Arvi Fine MG.	365	+11+8/9
Amraoti	350	53
Khamgaon Ayola Fine MG.	350	+1/2—2/3
Mulkapur Fine MG.	345/47	
Khandesh Fine MG.	345/47	—4/5 —7
Muthia Fine MG.	340	—5 —10
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	370	
Purna Average Quality	370	
Purna Average Quality	350	
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	353/55	
Indore/Ujjain	355/60	
Burwah Sanavad		March
Broach Fine MG.		+13/4
Broach FG. MG.		
Westerns Good MG.	370	
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia Fine MG.	425	
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	400	
Compta FG. MG.	400	
Dhollera FG. MG.		
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.		

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES HOLD IMPROVEMENT.

INDUSTRIALS TO FRESH HEIGHT

Bombay, Nov. 29.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet in sympathy with easier raw cotton quotations. At the opening there was scattered selling and prices recorded a small decline ranging from Re. 1/4 to Rs. 5/. The market ruled quiet during the first hour, but later on developed into steadiness on renewed activi ty by Bull operators and general support. To-day being the last day for transferring December business, into January, the session was busy with a huge business and the trading continued upto 4 p.m. Some operators were found taking more interest in Simplex and Madhavji. It is anticipated that Bombay Dyeing is likely to declare a dividend of about Rs. 35 to Rs. 40/ as this mill is understaood to have made handsome profit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steels shares opened quiet but soon improved on renewed bull support and prices were pushed to new high levels. Bombay Burmahs opened rather steady and soon attained to a new high mark. Hydros ruled somewhat quiet but displayed a firm tone late on. Bundis and Indian Cements shares are still lively and improved to a fresh height. Scindia and Bombay Steamer are also showing a good stand. Trainways are also likely to attract attention.

SECURITIES.

Government securities were quiet but steady with a small business.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 84
Baroda (100|0) 14 p.c. 96|2 95 12.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/4.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/8.
Imperial (100) 1435.
Imperial Contributory (155 Pd.) 10 p.c. 357-8.
Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundit Portland Cement (10) 40 43-8.
Central India Mining (10) 26-8.
India Cement 350 (O) 275.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 800.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 250
Punjab Cement (D) 15.
Punjab Cement (O) 11-14.
Shivrajpur (10) 50-12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 912-8
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1|2.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106.
xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 715
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 14-8
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c 841-8.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1027-8
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 151-4
xd.
Bombay Tramway (50) p.c. 70|8
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1130
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 900
Tata Power (O) (1,000) 610
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 22½.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Moffussil (400) Rs. 617-8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7-4
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 95, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 992-8.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12|8 540.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 497-8
Century (100) 492-8
Crescent (100) 212-8.
Colaba Mills 151-4.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid) 1-1
Edward Sassoon (100) 127-8
Fazulbhoy Mill 966-14
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 31-4.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Gokak Mills 141-4.
Indupic Maiman (100) 3/6|4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 272-8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil 313-12
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 130.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60 20 p.c. 143|12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 330
Pabney Mills 200 318-12.
Pearls Mills 200, 631-4
173 Simplex 73, 212-8.
Swadeshi Mills (106) 10, 545.
Phoenix (100) 438-12.
Simplex (100) 192-8
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk ((50) 3 1|2 84-8.

SECURITIES

... Bombay, Nov. 29.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/44. Rs. 94|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/15.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 **Rs.** 100|8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-12.
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 **Rs.** 106/12
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1930 Rs. 104|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1971/85
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 **Rs.** 102/8
Forward rates. 1st Dec. Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8
1945/55 Rs. 106/12
Tone of Market.—Dull.

Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Baruchа Mill s(100) 29
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 46-8
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3200
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 357-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 822-8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XD 301-4
Bombay Steam (Q) (250) (250) 251-4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 43.
British Burma Petroleum 5 8.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9-2
Empire of India Life (500|10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 21-4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2200.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 660
Scindia Steam (15) 29-2.
Tata 1st Preferance 139
Tata Constructions (30) 64.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 93-12.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 79|4.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 282|8.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

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BURGLARY
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ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

Prize distribution ceremony of the School of Indian Music. Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

IMPRESSIONS OF A TOUR IN EUROPE.

Mr. Franji J. Billa, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15 (S. T.), on "My Impressions of a tour in Europe" The lecture is open to the public.

THE PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Messrs. B. G. Kher and D. C. Modi are declared duly elected delegates on behalf of the Girgaum Distrirt Congress Committee to forthcoming 42nd Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in coming December 1927.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Total amount tendered was Rs. 48,60,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-12 and above amounting to Rs. 38,10,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were re-jected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-12-8 approximately.

G. I. P. RLY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

There will be a Managing Committee meeting to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at Yusuf Building, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagaon, Bombay. All the Managing Committee members are requested to be present.

GOLD WRIST WATCH TO CENTURY BATSMAN.

Messrs. Nanji V. Dossa and Co., Insurance Agents, of Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, are giving a Gold Wrist Watch to any player who scores a century in the tournament. Players of all the four teams are eligable for the awards, which are as souvenirs.

MUNICIPAL STALL-HOLDERS ASSOCIATION.

There will be an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Stall-holders at 7 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), at Madina Building, Palton Road, near Crawford Market, Bombay to protest against the proposed deposit money. All the Municipal Stall-holders are requested to be present.

SILVER MEDAL TO BOWLER.

Messrs. L. C. Rattishaw & Co., Chief Agents, Assurance Franco-Asiatique, of Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, are giving a Silver Medal to the Bowler who takes 7 wickets in any one innings, in the tournament. Players of all the four team are eligable for the awards, which are given as Souvenirs.

MRS. NAIDU TO ADDRESS STUDENTS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will visit the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society to-morrow (Thursday), and will address the students of the srhool, at 4 p.m., on her song "The Cradle Song", which the S. L. C. Examination students have to study for this year. All students of the Seventh Standard will do well to attend the address.

G. I. P. RLY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held at Manmad in the Theatre on Saturday the 3rd December, 1927, at 8-30 p.m. when the ethics of Unionism, aims, objects and profits of the Union will be expiained. All are requested to be present with their grievances.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Seiyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 2nd December.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Penang Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due to arrive here on Friday noon the 2nd December.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Macilwraith" arrived at London in the evening of the 27th instant.

FREE TRAINING CLASSES FOR WOMEN.

There will be a prize distribution of the Free Training classes for women to-day (Wednesday), at 4-30 p.m., at the Theosophical Hall, opposite the Union Bank No. 77, Apollo Street, Fort.

There will also be a sale of Embroidery and Fancy work and the reading of the 10th year Report of the activities of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association.

Mrs. Dhunbenji R. Baria has kindly consented to preside. All women are cordially invited to attend it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

With effect from the 1st December 1927 the Umarkhadi Post Office will be converted into a No-Delivery Combined Office with telegraph working hours from 7 to 21. It will perform Registration, Parcel, Money Order, and S. B. Work and it will accept and deliver telegrams during the working hours of the telegraph branch. On Sundays and Telegraph holidays the telegraph branch will work from 8 to 10 and 16 to 18 hours. The Postal branch will remain entirely closed on Sundays and Post Office Holidays. The delivery of postal articles will be made by the Chinch Bander Post Office.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

Health of Bombay during the 48th week of 1927. Week ending 26th November 1927:—

The total mortality 513 was 2 less than in the preceding week; the death late registered was 20.5. These figures compare favourably with those for the 48th week of 1926 when the total mortality was 602 and death rate 24.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 wheh the average mortality was 630 and death rate 26.4.

Out of the total deaths 150 were among infants under one year of age.

Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 1 death.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 541 and compares favourably with that for the 48th week of 1926 when the figure was 456 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz. 481.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 26th November 1927:—

Sterling purchased in India....	1,150,000
Total ..	1,150,000

Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 26th Nov. 1927:—

Sterling purchased in India	14,680,000
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	5,574,000
Total ..	20,254,000

RADIO PROGRAMME—WEDNESDAY 30TH NOV.

11-0 a.m.—Weather Forecast and News Bulletin.

11-20 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Concert.

11-55 a.m.—Market Prices.

12-0 noon.—Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Vishnupant Pagnis—Vocal Music.

Saachakaho More Bathiya, "Pahadimand."

Paradeshi Sayya, "Khamaj Kavali."

Nahi Pyare Maiko Chaina, "Pilu Tumri."

8-0 p.m.—Talk "Successful Photography"—By Mr. Bernard Hill.

8-15 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weater Forecast and News Bulletin.

9-25 p.m.—What Shall We Have Tomorrow?—Menu No. 27.

Market Prices.

Purushottam Buva Soman-Dilruba Solo.

DANCE MUSIC.

9-30 p.m.—Jimmie Little and his Fili Pino Dance Orchestra.

In the Studio.

10-10 p.m.—"St. Andrews Day." (Approx).

Speeches By:—

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S.

The Rev. G. C. Macpherson, O.B.E., M.A., B.D., J.P.

At the Annual Dinner of the St. Andrews Day Society, Bombay.

Music By—

The Pipers of the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders,.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment A.F. (I), Under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond (Relayed from the Old Town Hall, Bombay).

KARNATAK ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held on Sunday the 4th December, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Arya Samaj Hall, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, when Pandit Dwejendranath Sharma, Sidhanta Shiromani, will speak on "Brahmacharya."

MR. KAMBLI FOR BOYCOTT

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 26.

Interviewed by the Editor, of the "Karmveer," Dharwar, Rao Bahadur Kambli, said that he fully agreed with Mr. Jinnah in boycotting the all-white Statutory Commission, and opined that we should have nothing to do with it at any stage of the proceedings.

TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Borivli Match Manufacturing Company at 11 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.

SURPLUS BARS DEAL

MANECKCHAND IN WITNESS BOX

MR. NARIMAN'S SEARCHING QUESTIONS

EVIDENCE IN LIBEL CASE

At the resumed hearing of the Harvey-Nariman case on Tuesday, Mr. Nariman proceeded with the cross-examination of Maneckchand Coover, a defence witness.

It will be recalled at a previous hearing the Court allowed Mr. Nariman to cross-examine witness instead of examining him on the contention of Mr. Nariman that witness was distinctly a hostile witness.

When asked to produce the counterfoils of the cheque book, witness said he had not yet found them. Witness produced the Press copy book for the period.

Had you any partner in the transaction of the purchase of the surplus bars?—No.

Look here, you are on your oath; tell the truth?—Subsequently I got a partner for the transaction.

To further questions witness said at the request of Mr. Coldwell he went and interviewed Mr. Harvey in regard to the sale.

Was it the first time you saw Mr. Harvey?—Yes.

Where did you see Mr. Harvey—In his office.

You say you saw Mr. Harvey on the 20th October and it was completed on the same day?—Yes.

This was the only time you saw Mr. Harvey?—Yes.

And your Manager accompanied you?—Yes.

Were you told anything about the minimum rate fixed by the Department about these bars?—Mr. Harvey asked for a higher rate than offered by me.

Subsequently Mr. Harvey accepted your offer?—I had to discuss with him for two or three hours.

Did you pay the deposit for the transaction?—Mr. Harvey asked me to pay it before 5 o'clock.

Did you know that as soon as the deposit was paid the transaction was legally complete?—Yes.

So you were anxious to strike the bargain the very same day—Mr. Harvey told me that if I did not pay before 5 o'clock the transaction would not be complete.

So that when you paid the money there was not even time to get you the audit receipt for the deposit of Rs. 20,000 you paid—No.

Was the agreement ready before you saw Mr. Harvey or was it prepared in your presence?—It must have been prepared after I went there. I only know that I signed it.

DIFFERENT ENTRIES IN CASH BOOKS.

In whose name did you draw the cheques in respect of the payments for mild steel bars—In the name of the Director of Development.

Did you get receipts from the Audit office for every payment made to the B. D. D.?—Yes.

Shown an entry in the fair cash book dated 29th October 1925 witness said that the opening balance was Rs. 6,932-8-2. There was another entry showing a cheque drawn for Rs. 5,000.

Is this the same cheque the counterfoil of which you cannot find?—Yes.

According to the entry this amount of Rs. 5,000 is shown as spent in cash?—Yes.

This amount was brought from the Netherlands Bank the previous day?—Yes.

Asked to read the entry both in the rough and fair cash books witness said in the rough entry the amount was debited to "Development Matunga bar khate" while in the fair book the amount was shown as debited to "Matunga bar parchuran Majuri khate" namely, for miscellaneous expenses in regard to Matunga bars.

Asked which entry was correct, witness said the entry in the rough book was correct, because it was on account of bars.

Then how did this mistake occur?—The mehta must have made a mistake.

So you paid this amount of Rs. 5,000 to the Department?—No.

Then why was it debited to the "Development bar khate" in the books?—This amount was the profit made by me on that day.

But why is it described in the book as paid to the B. D. D.?—It was a mistake.

This was also a mistake?—Yes.

Did you make Rs. 5,000 profit on that day?—Yes.

But on that day on a lot of Rs. 15,000 bars you could have made only Rs. 1,500 and not Rs. 5,000 profit?—I calculated the profit for the whole lot.

So you drew your profit in advance?—Yes.

But where was the necessity of cashing the cheque if it was meant for you?—I wanted cash money.

Why?—I wanted to keep at my house.

But why did you want to keep at your house such a large amount when you had a bank account?—I wanted it. I don't remember why.

"A FAKED BOOK."

At this stage witness was shown the were fully written. Besides, this book had said was missing on a previous hearing, but which he produced on Tuesday.

Mr. Nariman here pointed out that only 82 pages in that book were written while all the other press copy-books of the firm were fuly written. Besides, this book had a new appearance in comparison with the books issued subsequently.

Mr. Velinker:—Do you allege this book is a faked one?

Mr. Nariman:—Everything is possible, when mighty forces are behind any action

Mr. Nariman (to witness): Can you explain why only 82 pages in this book are written and a new book begun soon after?—We began a new book after Diwali.

No. It is not so. In the new book you will find letters written prior to Diwali?—Then, I don't know anything, I did not take the press copy. My man took it. (Laughter).

Referring to Mr. Nariman's interview with him, witness said he did not remember what conversation took place between them.

To another question witness said that Mr. Nariman had asked him about the cheque for Rs. 5,000 (alleged bribes) but witness did not remember what reply he gave to Mr. Nariman.

Don't you remember you told Mr. Trivedi's brother that if you were given protection by the Court you would disclose to the Court what you did with those Rs. 5,000?—No.

Did you express a wish to see a legal adviser to decide whether to give evidence in this case or not?—Yes. I saw Mr. Kanuga.

Did you not implore Mr. Nariman at that interview not to bring him in the case because it would ruin your business?—No.

Did you not suggest to Mr. Nariman in the presence of Mr. Kanuga that it would be safer for you to give evidence if Mr. Nariman procured an idemnity from the Government?—No.

Mr. Nariman here produced a letter written by him to the Government in pursuance of the alleged request of Mr. Maneckchand to that effect.

Witness further denied his having told Mr. Nariman that the amount of Rs. 5,000 was paid to Mr. Coldwell as bribe.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

It is suggested that by some direct or indirect way that Mr. Harvey showed you favours. Is it true?—It is not true.

Asked to explain why he drew the cheque for Rs. 5,000, witness said it was given to him by Chhotalal in consideration of taking him (Chhotalal) into partnership in the purchase of the surplus bars.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Sir Rustom Vakil and Dr. and Mrs. Thorvald Madsen lunched at Government House Bombay on Tuesday, the 29th November.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended a Garden Party given by the Sheriff of Bombay on Tuesday the 29th November.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with the Bombay Light Horse at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday, the 29th November.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY

MR. MANDLIK APPPOINTED?

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Free Press of India understands that Mr. N. V. Mandlik, J.P., is appointed Sheriff of Bombay for 1928.—Free Press.

Jafar Pasha has been recalled to London by King Feisal in connection with his discussions with the British Government.—Reuter.

BIG THEFT IN CITY.

RS. 15,258 STOLEN FROM SHOP

EMPLOYEE REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

The Bombay City Police have arrested Rampratap Balkrishna, in connection with the theft of Rs. 15,258 from the shop of Shriram Surajmal and Co. doing business as Shroffs in Laxmikant Building at Kalbadevi. The accused was employed as a servant in the shop and property worth Rs. 150/- has been found from him. The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday and remanded in police custody till the 12th of December.

TRADING IN IMMORAL TRAFFIC

BROTHEL-KEEPER SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS R. I,

Husseinbai, a brothel-keeper was tried before Mr. I. N. Mehta, fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, under Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code for obtaining possession of a young Dhed girl named Sundrabai for the purpose of prostitution.

Sundrabai is aged about 16 years. About two years ago she came to Bombay with her husband. After living with him for some time, she became discontented with the treatment she received at his place, and went to live with a relative of hers.

One day, after this, she met her brother Subha in the street and narrated to him her story. Subha first took her to his house, and then after same days to the house of the accused. According to the prosecution, an agreement was arrivel at between Subha and the accused by which the girl was to remain with the latter as servant for some time, and then kept in the brothel as prostitute.

While the girl was earning as a prostitute in the brothel of the accused woman, she was seen by Mrs. Josephine and Miss Dickinson of the Bombay Vigilance Association. The police were informed, and they took charge of the girl and the accused.

The learned Magistrate after considering the evidence before him senteneed the accused to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

PATHAN MURDER TRIAL

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 28.

The Sessions Judge of Sholapur, to-day delivered judgment in the first murder case in which a Pathan named Rajmohomadkhan was done to death on the 11th September last during the Hindu Moslem Riots follow-the Ganapati Immersion Day. Annarao Mahalingappa Vajirkar, Kalyanappa Siddramappa Vajirkar, Gowind Mahadeo Satpute, Sidramappa Fulmari and Revansidappa Hundekari the accused in this case were charged under Sec. 302, 148, 149 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law with the permission of the Government, and the accused were defended by Mr. Velinkar Bar-at-Law, assisted by Mr. Kelkar a local pleader and Mr. Karandikar of Satara.

The prosecution story was that during the last Hindu-Muslim riots the accused belaboured the deceased with sticks and Annarao gave a thrust with a spear woundnig Rajmohomad fatally. Annarao was charged with having committed the murder and the four others of having abetted the crime. The defence was that because the body of the deceased was found lying in the street in which the houses of Annarao and Kalyanappa were situated and because they were prominent and influential Lingayat personages in that street, they were made the scape-goats; but the prosecution failed to make their case, and the Sessions Judge after hearing the case for one full week from the 21st. found the accused not guilty and acquitted all the accused.

PABNA RIOTS CASE

APPEAL AGAINST LOWER COURT JUDGEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and Mr. Justice Chotzner to-day commenced hearing of the appeal preferred by the Bengal Government against the order of the Sessions Judge at Pabna, acquitting Messrs. Jogendranath Moitra, M.L.C., Rajit Chunder Lahiri, Pleader, and eleven other Hindus, who had been convicted by Mr. Hollow, Special Magistrate of Pabna, of rioting and causing hurt.

The Advocate-General, representing the Crown, said that this case arose out of strained feelings between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Pabna, and the incidents out of which the case and the present appeal arose took place on July 1 last. Some images of Hindu gods and goddesses were found on the public road in a mutilated condition. Hindu leaders, including Zemindars, pleaders and merchants, took the images in a huge procession with music, for immersion. When the procession came near a mosque, the Advocate-General continued, some Mahomedans asked the Hindus to stop the music. The latter refused to do so and a riot followed, in which Hindus assaulted Mahomedans. The defence was that the Mahomedans were the aggressors, and that they attacked unarmed Hindu processionists. The Advocate-General argued that the Sessions Judge erred both on points of law and fact, and that he distorted the facts to fit in with his interpretation of the law. The Advocate-General remarked that the plea of the defence which had found favour with the Sessions Judge, that 5,000 Hindus wete attacked by only 35 Mahomedans, was grotesque in the extreme.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.—A. P.

LABOUR MEMBER WITHDRAWS

STATUTORY COMMISSION PERONNEL

MR. STEPHEN WALSH ADVISED NOT TO UNDERTAKE DUTY.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Newspapers report the withdrawal, for reasons of health, of Labourite, Mr. Stephen Walsh from the Statutory Commission.

It is stated that Mr. Walsh has been advised by Doctors that he should not undertake the work which will devolve in the Commission in India.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Labourite ex-Postmaster-General, is mentioned as a possible successor. As soon as the new Labourite representative has been definitely chosen, Government will bring before the House of Lords and the House of Commons the resolution substituting his name for that of Mr. Walsh.—Reuter.

The Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn who is to succeed Mr. Stephen Walsh in the Simon Commission.

Represents Glamorgan Shire since 1918. He was Post-Master General in 1924 served on coal trade organisation committee and also on the Coal-Controllers Advisory Committee. He is President of the South Wales Miners' Federation.)

DOCTOR'S IMPERATIVE ORDERS

MR. STEPHEN WALSH INTERVIEWED

LONDON. Nov. 29.

Mr. Stephen Walsh's resignation of his membership of the Indian Statutory Commission is now in the hands of H. M. the King. The resolution with regard to his successor will be tabled in both the Houses of Parliament immediately and will, almost certainly, be passed in the present week, although business in the House of Commons is at present very much congested It is most improbable that there will be much debate on the resolution, beyond widespread expression of regret at the resignation of membership by Mr. Walsh, who is very popular.

A meeting of the Labour Party held this morning decided to nominate Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, who was Post Master-General Labour Government, to succeed Mr. Walsh as Member of the Indian Statutory Commission.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Hartshorn said that he should not be proceeding to India, if he did not know that his health was good enough. He added that he would have to spare time somehow and that he was busy making necessary arrangements to leave his other duties.

MR. WALSH INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Walsh, interviewed by Reuter, expressed himself as very much disappointed that the doctors' imperative orders had compelled his withdrawal from the Commission. He emphasised that without any doubt, the Commission was proceeding to India with an open imparial mind. The fact that he and Mr. Attlee were both at the War Office during the Labour Administration in 1924, had no connection whatever with their nomination. The spirit and purpose with which he would have proceeded to India was to do the best thing for India. He was confident that his successor would go with the same purpose as his sole object.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 29.
Previous Closing Rate	18.95
To-day's Opening Rate	18.97
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.97
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 29.
Previous Closing Rate	10.37
To-day's Opening Rate	10.35
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.32
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	382

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 29.
Silver Ready	26 12 0
	Unchanged
	26 9 0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market.—Steady.

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THE ALL INDIA TEA TRADING COMPANY,
COIMBATORE.
S. INDIA.

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INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1927.

NO COMMITTEES OF LEGISLATURE.

A few individuals or rather a few microscopic groups of individuals here and there have found it in their hearts to oppose the great self-respecting mass movement for boycotting the Simon Jury. In a vast population subjected to foreign domination for over a century a few dissentient voices are inevitable and their isolated plaint that they consider a kick only as a caress need surprise no one. Officials, semi-officials and all those whose present status or future prospects depend entirely upon the smile of the Sarkar will naturally side with Government and faithfully repeat their arguments. There are also a few others to whose temperament anything more than academic opposition to Government is repugnant, unconstitutional and fraught with danger. Such persons will have to be put up with indulgently. Their motives need not be discussed. Their arguments should be patiently examined if they are new. Those who speak for themselves may be left alone, but those who assume any representative authority must be promptly challenged and stripped of that authority.

We do not know to what category of co operators Sir Hari Gour belongs. We are not at all disposed to question his bonafides but his arguments against boycott are most unconvincing. Responsible political opinion in this country will summarily dismiss his contention that "there is a great deal of truth in what Lord Birkenhead had said that it would be impossible to appoint a commission which would satisfy all parties in India." It is a calumny against his nation and unworthy of any serious notice. He has strange notions of the powers of the proposed committee of the Central Legislature. He thinks that "the concession of equal rights to the Committee had a distinct advantage over the mere nomination of two or three Indians". It is surprising that Dr. Gour should live in a paradise all his own after all that was said during the Parliamentary debate. No rights whatso-ever have been guaranteed to the Committee. The resolution passed in Parliament makes no mention of the Committee. Everything is left to the sweet will of the Commission. Two reports are said to be impossible as is "everything prejudicial to the responsibility of Parliament." The Committee is to have only "consultative functions," theirs not to reason why. Their proposals will be "analysed, accepted or rejected" by the Commission. Equal rights indeed! Dr. Gour sees "no reason why the opportunity should not be availed of to voice the sentiments of the people." Is there no manlier way to voice public sentiments than suppliicating before the foreign Commission?

It is time organised attempts were made to prevent the very formation of the farcical committees of the Legislatures. The official members of the legislature and such of the nominated members as are sub-servient enough may form themselves into whatever committees they like. They can only speak for their masters. But the elected members should have nothing to do with the Commission. They or their constituents or both should see to that. Timely mandates by the electors will be very helpful in this matter. The Councillors will then transfer the mandate to the Ministers The boycott of the Commission by elected Councillors is the very pivot on which the whole boycott movement turns. So long as the pivot does its prescribed work, it does not very much matter whether other demonstrations of protest follow in the Legislatures or not The Committees of the Legislatures must not be formed. That is the first job for the All-Parties Boycott League proposed by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. His other plans for a drastic change in the Council policy will all come in their time. First things first is a good businesslike rule for all. In the whole of the House of the Commons there was but one man whose views on the Commission and its reception here must have been much like those of his colleagues but who expressed them with more candour. That was Sir Robert Hamilton, a Liberal member. He said: "Nothing said in to-day's debate could alter the boycott of the Commission which was going to occur in India. Therefore, it was futile to discuss whether the Committee of the Legislative Council ought to have greater power. The first question was whether a Committee should be created at all." Sir Robert saw through the whole farce. The answer to his question rests with us. The Committee shall not be created at all. The efforts of all self-respecting and nationalist members either of the Central Legislature or the Provincial bodies must be directed towards the creation of a feeling that only the Johukumies have a place on such a body. Powerless to secure an elected Committee the bureaucracy will be compelled to make itsel responsible, after deep cogitation with the India Office and the Simon Seven, to get together some sort of a Committee, possibly a nominated one. If it dare do this, the absurdity of the farce will become still more patent, as patent as the readiness of all British political parties, except the Left Wing of Labour, merely to play with Indian aspirations, to ridicule and insult them.

CASTE IN SCHOOL.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar regarding caste distinctions in the Bombay Municipal schools and our editorial note on the subject. It seems from that letter that the position is much worse than we expected, that the wretched practice of segregating "depressed" class boys and not allowing them to use the school drinking vessels meant for "caste" Hindu boys has not only persisted hitherto, but is allowed by the Schools Committee and the Corporation. If this is the correct position,—and we fear it is—it is incredibly disgraceful and should be altered at all cost. To prevent misunderstanding we would state at the outset that the change desired is not that all boys should be forced to drink out of the same vessel without washing it before, but that a sufficient number of vessels should be provided for all children without any discrimination and that each child should be asked to wash the vessel before use. It has been argued in favour of the existing practice that there are strong prejudices against its abolition among the caste Hindus. Those who argue like this unconsciously but grossly exaggerate the strength of the prejudices in Bombay. We know of many local schools where no caste distinctions are observed at all. But the real question is, supposing there are any prejudices, does the Corporation want to strengthen them by pampering them? It is also argued that children are already compelled to attend schools and it is not fair to force social reform upon them under coercion. There is no coercion in the change proposed. Common cups are to be provided, if anybody thinks that any cup has been contaminated, he is free to bring his own cup with him.

Whatever coercion there is is in the present practice. For "depressed" class children are compelled to attend schools and are there insulted by the Corporation by being asked to sit apart and not on "privileged" benches, to drink from separate vessels which are considered too polluted to be used by others even after being washed. What monstrous treatment is this—and that under the authority of the Corporation—and what education to the poor "untouchable" children who are taught to believe that their very touch is contaminating! The very thought is revolting. Let each member of the Corporation put himself into the position of the little untouchable boy by imagining that he is an untouchable Corporator visiting a Municipal school. He is told that he should speak from a distance, but may not touch the "caste" Hindu boys—ancient prejudices are so strong. And if he is thirsty, he is asked not to touch certain drinking vessels—a school is no place for social reform! What will be his feelings? We have no doubt he will say: "Your prejudices be d—d, where elementary justice is denied to me." We should admire him for such a sentiment. The untouchable children are not so vocal. They are coached by teachers, are frightened by authority, they sit apart and drink apart "with their own consent" and soon learn to submit to their lot. But is that any reason why the member of the Corporation should have one code of justice for himself and another for the little boys? The Corporation has grievously erred, but can and should rectify its mistake without delay. We know that most of the members mean well, but have allowed themselves to be frightened into a false step. With all its shortcomings, the Bombay Corporation has earned a just reputation for a genuine cosmopolitan outlook. It should take care not to tarnish that reputation. A timely reconsideration of its decision will avert a serious development.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The terms of generous praise in which Sir Leslie Wilson eulogised the self-sacrifice and patient endeavour exhibited by the authorities of the National Medical College, will be cordially appreciated by the public. This most recent addition to the institutions for the teaching of medicine and surgery in this City owes its present development and provision of a building of its own, with a well-equipped hospital for clinical work attached to it, mainly to the munificence of Dr. A. L. Nair. The authorities of the institution are, however, entitled to State-help, particularly at this initial stage in its development and the arguments which His Excellency the Governor advanced to convince them that they should continue to look only to private philanthropy for assistance will not wash. "It will be admitted, I think," Sir Leslie Wilson said, "that it is beyond the powers of Government, by itself, to provide adequate medical relief for the whole population of the country, and I do not know of any Government that has attempted it in any country." This is true, but it is also true that in no other country in the world is being spent such a huge amount by the State as in India, on the administration, on the Army, on "inspection and direction" rather than on satisfying the legitimate needs of the people in their nation-building activities. The Governor referred to the agreement arrived at twenty years ago between the Corporation and the Government of Bombay in regard to the Scheduled Hospitals and emphasised the fact that while the Corporation contributed towards hospital maintenance four lakhs, the Government gave eight. But it is pertinent to inquire into the relative ratio of increase in the revenues of the Corporation and the Government, respectively, when the head of the province justifies by elaborate specious pleading the present niggardly system favoured by officialdom of asking the people to tax themselves further if they want better educational and health amenities.

JOTIBA FULEY.

A PIONEER SOCIAL REFORMER.

(BY D. V. PRADHAN.)

Maharastra celebrated on Sunday, the centenary of a great soul—a pioneer of social reform in Maharashtra. It has been a singular misfortune that the life and activities of late Mr. Jotiba Fuley—the foremost of our social reformers and a great patriot—have been misrepresented. It is encouraging to note that the prejudice against the man and his teachings of the "Satya-Shodhak-Samaj" is fast dying out. Those who would study dispassionately and with a detached view his life will really appreciate the greatness of this man and will not fail to admire the unique courage and self-sacrifice of this worthy who championed single-handedly the cause of the backward and the down-trodden. In an orthodox atmosphere which prevailed eighty years ago, he fought against such evils as untouchability, caste and illiteracy which are too strong even to-day. Not only did he fight against these social cankers which were and are still eating into the vitals of the Indian society, but he also vehemently pleaded and worked for female education, widow remarriage, compulsory primary education, orphanages and last but not the least freedom—social and political. He can rightly be called the father of all the movements in Maharashtra aiming at the establishment of social and political liberty.

EARLY SUFFERINGS.

It would not be out of place to state in brief some of the prominent incidents of his life, which clearly illustrate what a noble and great soul he was. He was born in 1827 in Poona. He lost his mother when he was only nine months old and perhaps thus began his life of suffering and endurance at an early age. He was sent to school at the age of seven where he showed remarkable progress, being endowed with a great intellect. Orthodox opinion could not tolerate education being given to those who in their eyes were 'Shudras' and, therefore, they represented to Govindrao—Jotiba's father—that it was irreligious on his part to educate his son which would render his son idle. Simple-minded and illiterate as he was, Govindrao stopped Jotiba from going to school. But a Mahomedan neighbour of his and an English gentleman advised him to send the boy to school. Accordingly Jitiba re-commenced his studies in 1841. With great industry and tenacity he made up for the time he had lost and soon made himself popular at the school. He contracted friendship with many students—enduring and life-long friendship, amongst whom some were Brahmins which class he is alleged to have hated. He left school in the year 1848 at the age of 21, completing his seventh standard of English, but he continued to be a student of English literature all his life.

THE TURNING-POINT

An incident took place at this stage which determined his life's mission. Jotiba was invited to the marriage ceremony of one of his Brahmin friends. He had joined the marriage procession along with other Brahmins who got enraged to find a 'Shudra' taking part in the procession. One of them could not check himself and called aloud 'You? Kunbate, (a term of abuse) how dare you walk along with us. Your touch has defiled us!" Jotiba was rendered speechless. He could not understand these sentiments. He walked off from the procession and narrated the whole story to his father. His father who was bred up in the orthodox and slavish mentality rebuked him and asked him to behave respectfully towards the high-born. The incident shocked him rudely and set him thinking. He was stung to the quick, being called a "Shudra"! He could not understand the invidious distinction made between man and man. He resolved to fight henceforth the battle of equality.

SACRIFICE.

Having once chosen his ideal, he promptly set about achieving it. He realised from the beginning that if any improvement of the people was to be effected it could only be done through education and especially that of the woman-folk. With this object in view he started a girls' school in 1848 at Poona—the first school of its kind in Maharashtra and perhaps in India. One cannot but admire the courage of a man who started such a school in a place like Poona—the centre of orthodox Hinduism. A strong opposition was formed against him so much so that he could not find any one to help him in the work of teaching. He, therefore, educated and trained his wife Savitrcbai—a pious Hindu lady and a devoted wife—to act as a mistress in the school. This still infuriated the orthodox circle. They persecuted the pious lady and even dared to pelt her with pebbles. When this could not daunt the brave lady, people brought pressure to bear on her father-in-law to stop her from going to the school which, they said, was a disgrace to Hinduism in general and his family in particular. Govindrao asked his son to close down the school or at least not to allow Savitreebai to teach in the school and warned him that if he did not do so he would turn them out of the house. The courageous couple thought it better to sacrifice their home than to give up their noble work, and they preferred an exile.

Sir Erskin Perry, the then president of the Board of Education highly recommended Jotibá to the Government for his attempts in the field of female education. Subsequently a Darbar was held at Poona in1852, when he was honoured with the presentation of a shawl at the hands of the then Governor of Bombay. Later, when the Government themselves took the question of female education in their hands, he handed over the management of this school to them.

WORK FOR THE UNTOUCHABLES.

He was not slow to realise the worst plight of the untouchables. He started in 1851 a school for the education of the untouchables. This was an attack on the citadel of orthodoxy, and many obstacles were put in his way. Even an attempt was made on his life which he, fortunately, survived. Here again his wife really proved to be his help-mate and assisted her husband in the work of teaching. He conducted the school for many years under great pecuniary difficulties till at last he handed over its management to the Poona Municipality. He did not stop here, but also admitted the right of the untouchables to draw water from the public wells and bravely translated this noble precept of equality into practice by allowing the untouchables the use of his own private well and which to this day is called 'Fuley houd'.

He was also not deaf to the pathetic cries of the poor widows. He pleaded for widow-remarriage. Through his efforts the first widow-remarriage took place in 1862 in Poona. Not being content with this, he founded an institution for preventing infanticide—the wages of sins of the cruel ban on widows to remarry.

He had a high regard for the great Mahratta ruler, Shivaji, in whose praises he wrote one exquisite and thrilling "powada". And it was he who first organised a movement for the repair of the Samadhi of this great hero at Raigarh. He exhibited his loyalty to the throne of Shivaji by helping the late Lokmanya Tilak and Principal Agarker who were fighting on behalf of the Kolhapur Darbar—the incident known to Maharashtra as the Barve incident. It was through his efforts that a bail of rupees ten thousands was secured for Messrs. Tilak and Agarker. Not only this, but the Satya-Shodhak-Samaj which was founded by him protested against the punishment given to them and honoured them on their release by carrying them in procession and presenting them with turban and shela (Shelapagote). This refutes, more than words, the charge that Jotiba hated Brahmins and had no love for them.

THE SATYA-SHODHAK SAMAJ.

Being convinced, on the strength of the bitter experience which he had had in his arduous public life of over 20 years, of the imperative necessity of doing away with the unnatural and inhuman distinctions based on caste, creed and sex, made between man and man, in order to evolve the real spirit of nationalism, he spent many a sleepless night for devising some effective means to bring about this happy consummation. With this ideal in view, he founded the Satya-Shodhak-Samaj in the year 1873. The Samaj stands on the following three fundamental principles: (1) There is only one God Who is omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent and formless. And all human beings are equal in His eyes, irrespective of caste, creed and religion. (2) No middle-man is required in propitiating God, as no child approaches its mother through a third person. (3) Men attain greatness by their virtues alone, and not by the accident of birth. He believed like the most revered Swami Vivekananad, that the social questions should be divorced from religion and that religion should not be a law-giver in social matters and that eating, drinking and marriage form no part of the religion.

The welfare of the labouring class did not miss his attention. His paper 'Deen-Bandhu' always championed the cause of Labour. His lieutenant, Mr. Narayanrao Lokhande, has already made his mark in the annals of Labour movement in India. Jothiba had written a "powada"—a poem—voicing in it the grievances of the labouring classes.

RELENTLESS CRITIC OF GOVERNMENT.

He did not spare the Government for its sins of commission and omission. He was as relentless a critic of Government as he was of social matters. He vehemently pleaded before the Hunter Committee for compulsory primary education and carried a whirl-wind campaign to bring the pressure of public opinion on the Government in this matter. Similarly he strongly criticised Lord Ripon for neglect-

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Notes of the Day.

Incorrigible.

Lord Birkenhead's deputy in the House of Commons is incorrigible. He has evidently developed a special aptitude for making reckless statements about matters Indian and his recklessness is combined with arrogance and petulance when the question is in regard to anything pertaining to Mr. Saklatvala. It will be recalled that Earl Winterton had the effrontery during the debate last week to tell the Commons that Mr. Saklatvala had been "repudiated by every responsible organisation in India," an atrocious statement which the Labour members promptly challenged and disproved. On Monday, Earl Winterton explained the reasons why Mr. Saklatvala's passport to India was cancelled. They were as fantastic as they were egregious. Lord Birkenhead apprehended, according to his deputy, a "breach of tranquility in India" if Mr. Saklatvala paid another visit to his Mother-country. He was accused by Earl Winterton of having written "a preface to an anonymous pamphlet" and of having telegraphed congratulations "to a body of armed volunteers." The ridiculous nature and utter baselessness of these charges were promptly exposed by Mr. Saklatvala yesterday in the Commons. He could easily do so, because he is not the sort of person to write prefaces to anonymous pamphlets and the "body of armed volunteers" of Earl Winterton's imagination were only the Nagpur Satyagrahis under "General" Avari.

The Pro-Birkenheads.

The crop of communal distrust and suspicion which Lord Birkenhead sowed so carefully in India through his speech in the Lords is coming out rapidly. A Muslim ex-Minister from Bengal fulminates against those "who have not shrunk from leaving Moslems in the lurch after fully exploiting them for their own ends." A Hindu Prince, the Maharaja of Durbhanga, comes to Lord Birkenhead's rescue and warns the land-owners against the perils of the boycott. He believes that the Simon Commission are out "to see fair play." His reason for holding such belief is in quite in keeping with the outlook a section of the land-holding class in every country have in regard to movements for vindicating the people's rights. He assures his brethren of the Land-holders' Conference at Madras that as many amongst the Simon Seven are "property-owners at home", they will have sympathy "with the claims of those, such as ourselves out here." Like deep calling unto deep, the propertied class in India send out a distress signal to the propertied class in England. But the wave of mass indignation in India is sure to engulf all those selfish appeals.

Timely Inquiry.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and four of his colleagues on the Railway Finance Committee have done well in issuing a communication to the Press inviting public attention to the grossly negligent manner in which the Government of India in the Railway Department have failed to act up to their professions in regard to Indianisation. The Lee Commission recommended that each year seventy-five per cent. of the new appointments in the superior Railway services should be given to Indians. The Government of India accepted the recommendations but the experience of the last three years is that over sixty per cent. of the new appointments have been given to Europeans. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and his colleagues desire to investigate fully the Government contention that they are "driven" to bring in Europeans because no Indians of requisite training are available. The public impression is that a good many Indians having such training and sometimes qualifications superior to the European candidates selected, were rejected simply because of their crime of colour. They should supply Mr. Mehta all the particulars he desires in order to make out a strong case against the Government and the Railway Board. It is a public and a patriotic duty which they must not omit to fulfil.

The Mother's Dignity

There will be grateful appreciation in India of recent Labour efforts in the House of Commons to obtain precise information from the official bench in regard to various matters affecting this country like Indianisation of services and officering of coastal steamers by Indians, the acceleration of social reform through legislative remedies and sickness insurance benefits for Indian workers. But it appears some zealous Labourites in their admirable research into Indian matters through interpellations, forgot that the Mother of Parliament has a severe dignity to keep up and that to ask questions in Parliament bodily lifted from the proceedings of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and what is a graver offence still, to send them up to the Speaker written "on the same type-writer" is a serious breach of Parliamentary etiquette. The custodian of that dignity in the Commons, its Speaker, has warned the delinquents we hope all will be well again.

HINDUS ALL OUT FOR 219 RUNS

A DAY OF SENSATION

HINDUS BEATEN IN FIRST INNINGS

EUROPEANS' DISASTROUS START

70 RUNS FOR FIVE WICKETS

There was a very large crowd on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday morning when the Hindus resumed their innings against the Europeans. The batting was dull and unenterprising, bright spots being very rare, but the day was not without its sensations, and as it drew to a close, matters developed to such an extent that to-day should see a very intriguing climax to a closely contested match. Fortune fluctuated between the sides, first smiling upon the one, then the other. The outstanding feature of the day was the excellent attack maintained by the European bowling, and Meyer, Howlett and Penfold deserve the highest credit for having done what seemed to be the impossible in dismissing the redoubtable Hindu side for the comparatively small total of 219 runs. Meyer bore the brunt of the attack having to send down forty overs—fourteen of which were maidens—at the cost of ninety-four runs, five wickets falling to him. He swing the ball slightly and varied his pace, length and break so cleverly that there were times when he was practically unplayable. Howlett did not prove to be nearly as expensive as a bowler of his pace generally is, and he met with good success by taking three wickets. Although Penfold had only one victim to show at the end of the innings, he proved to be invaluable to his side and his form came as a revelation to most of the spectators.

FINE FIELDING.

In the early part of the morning his bowling lacked sting, but as the day progressed he gradually settled down to a very steady length and was sending them down quite as fast as Howlett with whose style his own was identical. It was indeed a tremendous task for any class of attack and the European trio exceeded all expectations when they coped with it in such an efficient and successful manner. What made the bowling all the more effective was the high standard of fielding which set it off. No runs were given away and prompt returns to the wicket resulted in the downfall of Jai besides endangering others.

MOTIVE BEHIND CAUTION.

Naomal and Navle opened very cautiously and looked as though they were well set. Perhaps their caution was exaggerated but the purpose behind it fully justified it. Knowing that the European bowling strength was limited, it was their primary duty to thoroughly master it before resorting to free tactics. Naomal was dismissed for 21 runs after a patient display of an hour and twenty-five minutes in which he had shown the shrewdness of a hard bitten veteran. It would be good to watch this young player in more favourable circumstances. Jai joined Navle and showed unusual restraint which was very noticeable in a player of forceful tactics. The pair then steadily carried the total past fifty, which was reached in ninety five minutes, but at 76 Navle gave an easy catch in the slips to Pogson who was substitute for Guise.

DOWNFALL OF JAI.

Jai then became associated with his skipper and there were conjectures as to whether this would be the winning partnership. Runs came slowly but steadily but neither batsman showed any weakness and the hopes of the Hindus began to soar. The century came after two hours and twenty minutes, but three runs later, an unfortunate misunderstanding proved to be the downfall of Jai. After driving the ball to mid-on Vithal began to run, but when he saw Penfold coming up he sent Jai back. But the mischief had been done. Jai had taken a good start and was fully half way across when he was stopped, and before he could regain his crease Penfold had knocked his wicket down with an accurate throw. It was very bad luck for Jai who had collected 33 runs in the safest possible way, and with him fell the fortunes of his side. Deodhar and Vithal remained unbeaten till the lunch interval at which the score was 133. This was another promising partnership both men seeming to be comfortable. Soon after resuming, however, Deodhar was declared l.b.w. and then began, what was for the Hindus, a losing battle. The Europeans had the added encouragement of success and hereafter it was irresistible. Four runs later Vithal succumbed to a wonderful one-handed catch by Hopkins, and Pardeshi and Godambe were left to make the best of a bad job. A total of 147 runs for the loss of six wickets was not a very inspiring proposition to work on, but the pair tackled it manfully and had added another 34 runs when Godambe was clean bowled by Meyer. That bowler was at his deadliest form at this stage, frequently puzzling his opponents, and Pardeshi did not survive long. Ramji was the last straw to cling to, and his partnership with S. S. Joshi actually realised 21 runs before the latter was tempted to put his leg in front of a straight one from Howlett. The veteran Chandarana joined Ramji but in another two overs the innings came to an end, Ramji being declared l.b.w. It had been an innings of tragedy and disaster for the Hindus, but one of truimph for the European attack.

AFTER TEA.

After tea had been taken, the Europeans began their second innings with Hosie and Mackinnon, but after a bright start, Hosie was dismissed by a good catch in slips by Deodhar, and then Mackinnon and Gaillard were sent back in quick succession for the addition of only one run. It was now the turn of the Europeans to worry.

Guise and Cullen settled down to a grim partnership both playing safe shots and the position improved for their side, fifty-one runs having been added. It was now approaching "time" and the shadows began to creep across the pitch, a fact which is quite likely to have caused the sudden downfall of both these batsmen, for after he had been batting for over an hour for his ten runs, Guise gave Dalvi a difficult catch in slips which that fielder held. Meyer joined Cullen but with the last ball of the day Chandarana scattered the latters stumps, and incidentally captured his hundredth wicket in Quadrangular Cricket. With five of the European wickets down for 70 runs and a whole day to play the Hindus have a very good chance to save the game. But they do not have a Naidu this time and if they are to win then their batting must be brisk and enterprising.

On Tuesday morning Meyer opened the attack from the pavilion end and sent down a maiden over to Naomal, two byes being the only runs scored. Howlett took on at the other end and two more maidens followed, Navle then hoisting the second decade by turning the fast bowler to leg for a single. After Meyer had sent down another maiden over to Navle, Howlett bowled a no-ball and was then sent to leg by Naomal for a single. The bowling was of a high standard and the batsmen took no risks, only five runs being scored in eight overs and three of these were included in extras. After some more unproductive overs Naomal stepped out to Meyer and drove a good length ball for two. Hopkins earned applause when he fielded a drive by Navle smartly. The first four of the day came when in stepping out to drive Meyer was lucky to snick him to the fine leg boundary. At the other end Navle pulled a short one from the fast bowler round to the square leg boundary and then took a single in the same place. Naomal snicked him to square leg for four and then Navle hooked Meyer for a brace. The fourth decade was hoisted when Navle called his colleague for a risky run, Naomal just managing to get in.

NAOMAL BOWLED.

At this stage Penfold relieved Howlett at the Police Court end and after two singles had been sneaked, the last ball went untouched to the screen. In Meyer's next over Naomal was bowled in what seemed to be a peculiar manner and L. P. Jai came out to replace him. (46—2—21.) A bye took him across to the other side where he played out a maiden over from Penfold. Navle changed his bat and played Meyer very carefully in his next over. Two more maiden overs followed in succession and then Jai drove Penfold into the country for a couple. Navle snicked Meyer through the slips for two and the first fifty appeared after ninety-five minutes of play. Penfold bowled a maiden over four byes being scored off the last ball. At the other end Jai drove Meyer to the off for a single and then glanced the other bowler to leg, for a single, 60 appearing on the board. Navle obtained another, but did not seem to be comfortable in Meyer's next over in which he survived an appeal for l-b-w. With a single off Penfold Jai crossed over to face Meyer whom he pulled round to leg for four and then hit to the off for two successive fours. Penfold's next over proved fruitful for in playing back to a bumping delivery, Navle skied the ball into the slips where he was held by Pogson who was substitute for Guise. (74—3—17.) The retiring batsman had played a sterling innings during which he had occupied the crease for two hours. P. Vithal opened his account with a risky four through slips and then stole the over by taking a single.

JAI OPENS OUT.

After a maiden over Jai obtained two runs when he turned the ball towards the Press tent, Hosie making a fine attempt to hold it. Penfold's last ball was dispatched to the off boundary. A confident appeal for l-b-w against Vithal by Meyer was disallowed by the umpire Mr. Warden and the skipper celebrated his escape by lifting the ball to the screen for four.

Vithal drove Meyer for a single and Jai turned him to leg for a brace. A hard drive by Jai was well picked up by Howlett and a misunderstanding between the batsmen almost resulted in a disaster. Vithal played out an over from Penfold and then Jai drove Meyer for four and one. Penfold had been improving steadily and by now he was quite as Howlett and difficult to play. Jai hoisted the first century with a chop to third man.

A TRAGEDY.

Travers brought Howlett on at the pavilion end in place of Meyer who had bowled twenty overs unchanged. Cullen stopped a hard shot at deep point and then Jai put the fast bowler into the gully for a single. Vithal glanced Penfold for a single and then came a disaster. The skipper drove Howlett to mid-on and began running, but when he saw Penfold picking up, he sent Jai back. The batsman, however, had no chance to regain his crease, for Penfold hit the wicket directly with his throw. (103—4—33.) This was a tragedy and a good wicket had been thrown away. Jai was well set and was likely to put up a big total.

DEODHAR JOINS VITHAL.

Deodhar joined Vithal in the next partnership and the skipper greeted him by hitting Penfold to the on-boundary. Deodhar opened his account by treating Howlett in the same fashion. Vithal stole a run from Penfold and crossed over to face Meyer who had relieved Howlett at the pavilion end, the score being 113. The Hindu skipper was taking needless risks for in calling Deodhar for an almost impossible run he jeopardised that player's wicket. Howlett came on in place of Pen-

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INDORE RIOTS CASE

LIFE SENTENCES FOR MANY

THAKUR BALWANT SINGH ACQUITTED

INDORE, Nov. 29.

In the Indore Riots case in which Thakur Balwant Singh was charged under Sections 304 and 324, Indian Penal Code, the Special Tribunal has passed judgment and has acquitted the accused. In case No. 7, relating to the murder of John David, of twenty-one accused charged under Sections 147 and 302, read with Sections 149 and 109, Indian Penal Code, six of the accused have been sentenced by the Special Tribunal to imprisonment for life. The remaining accused, including Moulvie Abdul Gani have been acquitted.

In case No. 8, relating to the murder of the head constable Buxi Singh of the Indore State Fire Brigade, of 21 accused charged under Sections 147 and 302, read with Section 149, Indian Penal Code, five have been sentenced to imprisonment for life and the remaining 16 acquitted.

Of the fourteen accused charged under Sections 147 and 302, read with Section 149, Indian Penal Code in connection with the murder of a Maratha named Babu Palwe by rioters on 14th February 1927, one of the accused has been sentenced to imprisonment for life and the other 13 acquitted.

Since the 19th of last April, the Special Tribunal has disposed of 11 rioting cases, and only one case in which 204 accused are on trial under Sections 307, 436, 149 and 109, Indian Penal Code, remains to be dealt with. The next hearing of this case has been fixed for the 5th December.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTERS TO CONTINUE

BOYCOTT AND OFFICE NOT INCOMPATIBLE

NOT TO DO PRELIMINARY WORK FOR ROYAL COMMISSION

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The "Hitavada" understands that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council on Monday, it was resolved that the continuance of the Ministers in office was not incompatible with the boycott of the Statutory Commission. It was further resolved that in view of the lead given by the leaders of the Responsivist and Independent Congress Parties to boycott the Commission, the C. P. Ministers should have absolutely nothing to do with the preparation of the provincial case to be placed before the Commission. The "Hitavada" says that both the C. P. ministers have agreed to carry out the instructions of the party.—A. P.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" TRIBUTE PANDIT MOTILAL

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Announcing Pandit Motilal Nehru's departure to Brussels eto address the Conference of International League against Imperialism, the "Manchester Guardian's"

IMPERIALISM BLACKENS LABOUR REPUTATION

COMRADE SAK'S APPEAL

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In an open letter to the Minority of the Labour members of the House of Commons who opposed the Labour Party in its support of the Indian Statutory Commission, Mr. Saklatvala appeals to them to adhere to their position. He also appeals "to all those in the majority who still care for socialism and international solidarity to recognise their mistake in supporting the Executive Committee's recommendation and co-operate with the minority in securing speedy reversal of the imperialist policy which blackens reputation of British Labour throughout the world, and fundamentally shakes the standards of British wages and hours by encouraging Imperialist capitalists to extend industrialism in colonies on slave terms."—Reuter.

London correspondent says that Pandit Nehru was mainly engaged in London in stimulating Labour hostility to the Simon Commission, and that his efforts have been less fruitful than he was led to anticipate.—Reuter.

VETERAN AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Adelaide.—Death is announced of cricketer George Giffen, the veteran Australian test-match player.—Reuter's Special.

SANGATHAN OF KISANS

RESOLUTION OF U. P. CONFERENCE

ALIGARH, Nov. 28.

The First United Provinces Kisan and Labour Conference held a two hours session at Aligarh.

Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal in his presidential address said that next to the problem of Swaraj, the problem of the Kisans and labourers in India was the most important.

The proper organisation of kisans and labourers was a necessity for the future welfare of the country for our coming masters should know how to wield power. He suggested the organisation of village kisan sabhas, for proper sangathan of kisans and labourers, spread of agricultural education with demonstration farms, and the encouragement of the co-operative credit movement.

The Conference resolved to establish kisan sabhas in every village for proper organisation of kisans and to start a kisan labour monthly paper. A provincial committee was elected to give a practical shape to the resolution.

Mr. Dunarain Pandya took objection to the list on the ground that there was hardly a cultivator among the proposed members of the Committee.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution was adopted and the president added in conclusion that the movement was neither anti-Government nor anti-zamindars but was started with the sole object of safeguarding interests of kisans.—A. P.

POONA "UNTOUCHABLES" FOR BOYCOTT

CHALLENGE TO SIR H. GOUR

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO WAVERERS

MR. LANSBURY'S SOMERSAULT

MADURA, Nov. 29.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in an interview to the Free Press of India regarding the decision of the Independent Party, Madras, said:

"The decision of the Madras Independent Ministerial Party to refrain from saying anything on boycott of the Commission is on par with the policy of all those groups that want either Ministerships or other places of power or honour under the existing system of administration and Government even in the absence of any response and in face of deep national humiliation and aggravated insults. I have been till now anxious to secure co-operation of all those groups who have not been in favour with the present policy and programme of the Congress regarding non-acceptance of office and work in the Council."—Free Press.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR SWARAJ?

"It is obvious now that those who are not for what Dr. Besant has called "responsive boycott" are altogether impossible for the purpose of the Swaraj movement. There should be such re-arrangement of parties and Congress policy and programme should be so materially stiffened as to enable us to bring masses to the movement."

"Every one at this crisis," he concludes, "must refuse to surrender to the voice of inertia, weakness and temptation whether it proceeds from himself or others and must courageously, resolutely and actively organise both himself and all those whom he can influence in the direction of most effective and complete boycott of the Commission and adoption of such constitution and such methods as shall harness the masses once more to the single specific purpose of Swaraj and Swaraj alone."—Free Press.

POONA UNTOUCHABLES FOR BOYCOTT

'KESARI" ADOPTS DELIBERATIVE MOOD.

POONA, November 29

A meeting of Poona untouchables under the presidency of Mr. Sakat passed a resolution condemning the Simon Commission.

With regard to the attitude of Non-Brahmins towards the Commission the "Vijayi Maratha" leading Non-Brahmin paper states they (Non-Brahmins) will adhere to the boycott policy as long as Liberals and the Responsivists urge boycott.

The "Dnyan Prakash" a Liberal organ writing under the caption "The Time for the Trial of Indians" says that Indian leaders have already urged boycott. The debate in the Parliament does not necessitate any change in their attitude.

Writing on the Commission the "Kesari" says that the question of taking action would arise when the Commission actually arrived in India. The powers to be given to the Committees appointed by legislatures would be decided then. Therefore whether it was proper or improper to boycott would be settled at that time and if the Simon Commission did not give due regard to Indian public opinion no one would either give evidence before or consult the Commission except those who would go to demand communal rights.—A. P.

RESIGN AND SEEK RE-ELECTION

REJOINDER TO SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

Pandit Dwarkaparsad Misra M.L.A., has issued a rejoinder to Sir Hari Singh Gour's statement. He says.

"Though not disillusioned, I am rather surprised to see Sir Hari Singh Gour opposing the proposed boycott of the Simon Commission. I am interested in his views as both of us represent a plural constituency of 13 Districts of Hindi C. P. in the Assembly. I dare say that his views are diametrically opposed to the views of his constituency as is clear from the public meetings held at Khandwa, Harda, Narsinghpur, Mandla and Katni where resolutions supporting a complete boycott of the Commission were unanimously passed. I appeal to my esteemed friend to reconsider his position and to bring his views more in harmony with the aspirations of his constituents. Failing that the only honourable course left for him is to vacate his seat and to seek re-election on the issue of the boycott of the Commission. As regards his remark on Lord Birkenhead's speech I can only say that instead of smoothing the situation it has added insult to the injury caused by the appointment of the Commission and the wonder is that it has succeeded in converting this distinguished Knight of Nagpur.

MR. LANSBURY'S SOMERSAULT

BLACKPOOL RESOLUTION THROWN OVERBOARD

LONDON, Nov. 28.

That the speeches of Lord Birkenhead, Lord Winterton and Premier Baldwin have not been correctly understood in India, and an over emphasis has been laid on passages controverting Indian right to representation on the Commission, is the opinion held by some of the prominent Labour leaders.

It is also their view that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech was much nearer exposition of the spirit in which the Commission has been resolved to work than other speeches from the front bench.

As far as can be gathered, it is a question of prestige and procedure that has stood in the way of the Government assuring equality of status and authority to the Indian Committee in categorical terms, instead of the vague references leaving to Sir John Simon to extend all consideration to the Indian Committee without affecting the framework of the Commission and its central principle, namely exclusive responsibility of th eBritish Parliament.

Efforts to point out that Indian opinion does not want consideration and courtesy by tolerance or sufferance but insists on its right to representation on the Commission, have met with the answer that in view of the preamble of the Reform Act, the principle of exclusive Parliamentary responsibility is perfectly justified and to quarrel over that issue is to quarrel over shadow and not the substance.

MR. LANSBURY'S VIEW.

As Labour spokesmen are unwillinig to be interviewed, the London representative of Free Press of India approached Mr. George Lansbury as Chairman of the National Executive Council of the Independent Labour Party with a request for vindication of Labour's attitude on the Commission. Mr. Lansbury said:

"I may say first of all that the view of the Parliamentary Labour Party on the question of the Party's attitude was remarkably unanimous. Out of over one hundred members that attended the Party meeting at which the decision to finally support the Commission and not to withdraw Labour Members therefrom was taken, only ten members voted against Labour supporting the Commission, majority of dissentients being of the Independent Labour Party. I may further add that the Party was influenced by no other consideration than what would be in the welfare of India. I recognise that Indian friends do not see eye with us. But, even with Indian friends disagreeing, they must permit us freedom to use to the best advantage our intelligence and judgement in so urgent a matter. I would earnestly urge even now that a representative deputation of India should meet the Commission at Delhi at a Round Table, place India's demands and discuss with the Commission the best means of giving effect to that demand. The British Labour movement is standing solidly behind India's demand for self-determination. It is midsummer madness to quarrel with the machinery, whereby the demand for self-determination shall find expression."

ADVICE AGAINST BOYCOTT.

In conclusion, Mr. Lansbury says: "I

(Continued on next page.)

JOINT ELECTORATES

RESOLUTION DECLARED CARRIED

HEATED DISCUSSION IN U. P CONFERENCE

ALIGARH, Nov. 28.

The Subjects Committee of the United Provinces Politieal Conference sat from early morning until one in the afternoon and adopted various resolutions. The main controversy raged round the adoption of the Calcutta Unity resolutions. The view was expressed that the Congress had failed to do its duty in the matter of solving the communal question in the country, that the resolution of the Delhi Unity Conference had been in pigeon hole and that no Congress worker had gone into the country counteracting communal propaganda. It was urged that communal troubles could not be solved by the mere passing of resolutions and enacting pacts. There was a divergence of views on the details of the unity resolutions, and ultimately, it was proposed that they should approve the principle of the resolutions, but to request the Madras Congress to settle their details in consultation with communal and religious leaders of the country. Even this formula proved unacceptable to a large body of delegates and finally it was decided late in the afternoon to drop the resolution altogether.

SEPARATE RELIGION FROM POLITICS.

The open session of the Conference commenced at four in the afternoon. The audience was much larger than yesterdays and over one hundred Moslem students from the universities had gathered to listen to Maulana Mahommed Ali and Dr. Ansari who arrived to-day. The first resolution discussed which related to joint electorates was on the lines of the Bombay All-India Congress Committee resolutions. The mover Sampurnanand considered that religion should not find a place in politics but that was what happened under the system of separate electorates to-day. Hindu and Moslem leaders in their interests kept up communal strife and in the guise of religion advanced their own power. With regard to the introduction of Reforms into the North West Frontier Provinces, the speaker thought the Hindus had no right to oppose it if they could countenance the reforms in Madras, where the Moslems were in a minority, and on the principle of self determination if the Sindhis wanted a separate province of their own, no Indian had a right to oppose their demand.

Maulana Mahomed Ali held that the reply to Lord Birkenheads trusteeship of minorities theory rested with the Hindus. The day the Mussalmans could, trust Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Moonje and Lala Lajpat Rai in preference to Lord Birkenhead their communal troubles in India would come to an end. The Mussalmans would be willing to give their heads for the country, the day the Hindus gave up the idea of dominating them. The reason no separate electorates for Christians and Mussalmans were needed in Egypt and China was that the party in the majority by their conduct showed that they were the best guardians of minority rights. Next to Hindu-Moslem unity khaddar only could solve their social economic and political problems.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani said he did not agree with the working of the Bombay resolutions. He held that the reservation of seats would mean separate electorates and that they indicated Moslem suspicion of the Hindu majority.

A WORKABLE VIA MEDIA.

Mr. Qureshi urged that life was not logic and said that though logically Maulana Hasrat Mohani was right in reality, the Bombay resolutions found a via media to the total elimination of separate electorates. The final goal would only be reached by the satisfactory working of the Bombay resolutions which would create confidence and trust between the Hindus and the Mussalmans.

The President Gauriballab Pant in putting the resolution to the decision of the House asked only delegates who were clad in Khaddar to vote, and the resolution so voted upon was declared carried.

It was decided to hold the next session of the conference at Jhansi. The Conference adjourned sine die.—A. P.

DEFENCE OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

MUSLIM PROPAGANDA AMONG M. P.'S.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Giving evidence as to the activity of Muslim propaganda in favour of maintenance of communal representation in India, a pamphlet by Mr. Muhammad Isa, published by the Muslim Political League, contending that such maintenance is absolutely necessary, has been sent to every member of the House of Commons.—Reuter's Special.

HINDUS ALL OUT FOR 219 RUNS

(Continued from page 7.)

fold and after a series of singles Deodhar hoisted 120 on the board by square cutting the fast bowler to the off-boundary. An off-drive by Vithal saw Deodhar face Meyer to pull him to the leg boundary, and then a couple of singles caused the next decade to appear. Vithal obtained a single in the fast bowler's next over and experienced an anxious time with Meyer who sent down a maiden over to him, completely beating him twice. In the last over before lunch Howlett bowled a no-ball and at the interval Vithal and Deodhar had scored 22 and 15 respectively of a total of 133.

DEADLY BOWLING

HOPKINS' MAGNIFICENT CATCH.

Resuming the innings after lunch Deodhar scored a short run off Meyer who was put on from the Gymkhana end and the Hindu narrowly escaped being bowled. Howlett at the other end sent down a no-ball the over being otherwise unproductive. A single was followed by a fine off-drive to the boundary by Deodhar and then each batsman sneaked a single. Vithal played Howlett to mid on for a single but the next ball proved fatal, Deodhar getting his leg in front of it. (143—5—22). It had been the last ball of the over for Pardeshi who was next man in had no need to face. Meyer's first ball was hooked to the leg boundary by Vithal, but the bowler tempted him to step out to a ball breaking off the wicket, and when he touched it into slips, Hopkins dived for it and brought off a magnificent one-handed catch, rolling over in the attempt. (147—6—28).

Godambe took his place at the crease and opened his account with a stroke through the slips off Meyer for a trio. A defensive stroke by Pardeshi brought him a single and then Godambe drove Howlett to the covers for four. Pardeshi hoisted 160 by driving a tempting break ball from Meyer to the off boundary and a stroke through slips brought him another four. The batting at this stage was the brightest of the day. Both players, though exercising, were scoring off every possible ball, and runs came in steadily.

MEYER UNPLAYABLE.

An unusually fast one from Meyer glanced off Godambe's leg and resulted in three byes. Pardeshi survived an appeal for l.b.w. and then square cut the next ball for a single. At 169 Penfold took over the leather from Howlett at the maiden end and Pardeshi sneaked a single off his first ball, Hosie cleverly kicking the ball to the bowler. The batsmen were in an enterprising mood and another short run was well taken. Pardeshi sneaked the over with a stroke to cover point. Four byes and a chop to the boundary caused 180 to appear. Godambe took a single off Howlett but at the other end Meyer took his bails off with the first ball. So ended a promising partenship and the prospects of the Hindus looked very black indeed. (181—7—11).

Cheers greeted Ramji as he came out to bat and there was an immediate move outwards by the fielders. The hitter opened his score with a stroke to leg and Pardeshi played out the over. Each batsman took a single in the next over. Still another disaster was to follow, for Meyer got through Pardeshi's defence and Hindu hopes sank to zero (184—8—17).

S. S. Joshi came out to take his place and broke his duck with a single. Ramji glanced the ball to leg with his pads and surviving an appeal for l.b.w. took a single. A hard drive by Ramji was well stopped by Cullen but two singles and a bye were scored in Penfold's over. With a stroke to cover point Ramji obtained a single, and Joshi got another by looking Meyer to leg. Ramji smacked the last ball of the over to the off-boundary and Joshi treated the other bowler in similar fashion. A single by Joshi caused the second century to appear after 4 hours and ten minutes of play.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Meyer was in charge of the new ball and in this over Mackinnon missed S. S. Joshi at short mid-on. The score was increased by three byes. Howlett came on at the Bori Bunder end and made an unsuccessful appeal for l.b.w. against Ramji. The batting was very cautious and after one run was scored Joshi put his leg in front of a straight one from the fast bowler and had to retire (205—9—9). Chandarana, the last man came in to join Ramji and that player narrowly escaped being stumped when he missed with a terrific swipe. The next ball, however, he snicked to the boundary and two byes completed the over.

Chandarana faced the fast bowler and glanced him to leg for a brace. A lucky snick over the heads of the fielders in slips sent the ball to the boundary and with a single he went across to face Meyer. A leg bye brought Ramji over but the hitter got his leg in front of Meyer's last ball and the Hindu innings ended with score (219—10-17). The Hindus had batted for four hours and forty minutes. The European attack had done the impossible and the Hindus were 49 runs behind on the deciding innings.

HINDUS: (1st Innings).

S. M. Dalvi c Travers, b Howlett	4
J. G. Navle, c Pogson, (substitute) b Penfold	17
Y. Naomal, b Meyer	21
L. P. Jai, run out	33
P. Vithal, c Hopkins b Meyer	28
D. B. Deodhar, l.b.w. Howlett	22
K. G. Pardeshi, b Meyer	17
S. R. Godambe, b Meyer	11
L. Ramji l.b.w. Meyer	17
S. S. Joshi, l.b.w. Howlett	8
M. H. Chandarana, not out	7
Ertras	34
Total	219

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Meyer	49.5	14	94	5
B. Howlett	26	9	47	3
A. G. Penfold	21	3	44	1

THE SECOND INNINGS

EUROPEANS BEGIN BADLY

The second innings began after tea had been taken, Hosie and Mackinnon coming out to face the attack of Chandarana who was entrusted with the attack from the maidan end. Hosie was the first to face and he snicked the left hander to the pavilion. Ramji sent down a bumping one to Mackinnon which the latter hooked for four. Putting the fast bowler into the gully he took a single and his colleague hoisted the first decade by hooking him for another four. Mackinnon lifted the left-hander to leg but Naomal was too far for it. Ramji's next was a maiden over and Chandarana followed his colleague's example. A single by Mackinnon and a nook by Hosie for two were immediately followed by a neat catch in slips by Deodhar which dismissed Hosie. (18—1—11). Guise replaced him but there was a fresh disaster in store for the Europeans. Mackinnon pecked at a rising one from Chandarana and was safely held by Navle behind the wicket (18—2—7). Gaillard played out the over and Ramji sent down another maiden which included a no-ball. Another disaster was to folow for in playing forward to the left-hander. Gaillard was declared l.b.w. (19—3—0). Cullen was next man in. A maiden over by Ramji was followed by a leg glance by Cullen with which he opened his score. Crossing over to the other side he turned the demon bowler to the leg boundary. Guise put Chandarana to leg for two, the rest of the over being unproductive.

A GOOD STAND.

Cullen was playing well out to Ramji which gave him a better chance with the bumping ones. A fine off-drive brought him four runs and with a single he crossed over to put the left-hander into the gulley for three.

At 34 Vithal rang on his first change, Godambe taking over from Ramji. Cullen chopped him to third man for one and then Chandrana earned a vociferous "PLAYED" when he put his foot to a hard on-drive by Guise. Cullen stole the next over with another single and turned the left-hander's first ball to leg for a like number. A leg bye took Guise across to the other side where he treated Godambe with great respeset in the next over. Cullen hoisted 40 on the board by late-cutting Chandarana for a single. Two singles came in slow succession and at 42 S. S. Joshi took over at the Bori Bunder end in place of Chandarana, two runs being scored in his first over. Cullen broke a dull period of batting by lifting Joshi to the long boundary and then caused 50 to appear by placing the same bowler for a single. Cullen scored another single and then snicked to the boundery a bumping delivery from Ramji who had replaced Joshi. After another single had been scored there was a roar of enthusiasm from the crowd when Daivi held in slips what seemed to be a catch from Guise. Runs came in singles and Cullen survived an appeal for a catch behind wicket.

Godambe gave over the leather to Chandarana at the pavilion end and conceded two singles and a boundary to Guise.

A COLLAPSE.

A particularly fiery one from Ramji beat both batsman and wicket-keeper and rolled to the screen. 60 was hoisted when Cullen lifted Ramji into the gully for a single. But the next ball proved fatal for Dalvi held a low snick by Guise in the slips and the partnership was broken (70—4—10). It had been a good partnership which besides adding 51 runs stopped the rot which had set in and improved matters for the Europeans. Meyer came out to replace him but with the last ball of the last over Chandarana clean bowled Cullen (70—5—36). At this stage stumps were drawn for the day.

EUROPEANS: (2nd Innings).

A. L. Hosie, c Deodhar, b Ramji	11
M. Mackinnon, c Navle b Chandarana	7
J. L. Guise, c Dalvi, b Ramji.	10
B. Gaillard l.b.w. Chandarana	0
W. J. Cullen, b Chandarana	36
R. J. Meyer, batting	0
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wkts.)	70

SIR M. STEVENSON DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The death of Sir Malcolm Stevenson is announced.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Malcolm Stevenson was High Commissioner and Comander-in-Chief of Cyprus in July 1920 and from 1925 till 1926 Gefernor of that Island).

POONA "UNTOUCHABLES" FOR BOYCOTT

(Continued from previous page.)

earnestly hope that the Legislative Assembly or the Congress will appoint a strong deputation to meet the Commission for the sole purpose of putting India's demand before it. If Sir John Simon and his colleagues do not treat the Commission with honour and respect and approach the demand in the right spirit, then it would be time for Nationalist India to decline to further co-operate. But, I am confident in my mind that it is in the interest of India that every avenue should be explored for co-operation and putting the Indian demand in the forefront for consideration at a Round Table Conference with the Commission, before India resolves upon definite refusal of co-operation with the Commission."

It appears that Mr. Lansbury and others of his view now definitely dissent from official stand point of the Independent Labour Party on Indian question which is embodied in the Blackpool Conference resolution.—Free Press. (Beam Service.)

MORE CONFIRMED IN BOYCOTT

MR. JINNAH REITERATES HIS FAITH

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I have seen the report in the newspapers of the meeting of the Bombay Presideney Muslim League held on the 27th, and particularly the report that appears in the "Times of India," which is absolutely incorrect and misleading.

"I was pressed to accept the office of the President of the League unanimously. It was in response to that feeling that I accepted the office and appealed to the members, that in our future work, we should work in harmony and co-operation with each other and that the members should be loyal to their President. I acknowledged that it was an honour to be called upon to occupy the office of the President, which showed that they had confidence in me, although I held very strong views with regard to certain matters.

"One member, a solitary exception, then got up and said: 'We are willing to give you a blank cheque, if you will withdraw 'your opinion with regard to the boycott of the Commission.'

NO BLANK CHEQUE.

"I said that I was not going to do anything of the sort. I did not want a blank cheque, for it was elementary knowledge that every organisation can only arrive at its decisions in accordance with the vote of the majority. So long as I continued to be a member, even though I might happen to hold the exalted office of the President, I would be bound by the decision of the majority.

"I want to make it clear to the public, that if any impression is created that I have in the slightest degree changed my well-considered views regarding the Commission, I wish to assure them that my views are more confirmed than ever after the debate that has taken place in the Houses of Parliament. I trust that the public will not be led away by any unauthorised reports that might appear in newspapers. It is physically impossible to contradict each and every misleading and garbled report.—A. P.

MR. GHUZNAVI FOR CO-OPERATION

CALCUTTA. Nov. 28.

Mr. A. M. Ghuznavi, ex-Minister, leader of one of the Muslim groups in the Bengal Legislative Council and President of the Central National Mahomedan Association, has issued a statement to the press endorsing Lord Birkenhead's reasons for constituting a purely Parliamentary Commission and warning Moslems "against blindly following those who have not shrunk from leaving them in the lurch after fully exploiting them for their own ends."

He says:—"I fail to see how any person whose conduct is under enquiry can take any umbrace, far less consider it an insult if he is not put on the board of inquiry, or in other words how any Indian, Anglo-Indian or Britisher who has taken part in the working of the Reforms could claim to be on that body."

Mr. Ghuznavi concludes "The Punjab Moslems have all declared in favour of co-operating with the Commission. The same is the case in Bengal with the exception of a few disgruntled politicians and a handful of irresponsible persons the breath of whose nostrils has ever been agitation and negation. The Moslems have had enough of Non co-operation and boycott, disruption and disunion, which have led us to our present predicament."—A. P.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR UNION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

A meeting of the Independent Labour Union yesterday passed a resolution advocating boycott of the Statutory Commission and condemning the omission of Indian Labour Representation.—Free Press.

PATNA MUSLIMS TO CONFER

PATNA, Nov. 29.

At the initiative of Mr. Yunus and some other Muslims an informal conference of Muslims was held at the residence of Mr. Yunus to consider the question of Statutory Commission. Maulana Sajjad presided. Mr. Yunus proposed that it was not in the interest of Muslims to boycott the Commission and that Muslims should support the Commission. Several speakers said they should not commit themselves to any definite course of action unless the matter had been considered at a larger meeting of the Muslims of the Province. It was ultimately decided to call a meeting of the Muslims of the Province on December 11.—Free Press.

MUSLIMS WILL BOYCOTT COMMISSION

TABLIGH CONFERENCE ASSURES LEADERS

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S ACTION CONDEMNED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

A Tabligh and Tanzim Conference was held here from the 25th to the 27th November and was attended by a large number of Muslims. Moulvi Hussain Ahmed of Deoband in his Presidential address said that to keep the good of the country in view they should join their countrymen in boycotting the non-Indian Parliamentary Commission. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions deeply resenting the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission and giving assurance to the leaders of the country to obey them in its boycott.

The Conference expressed no confidence in the action of the Moslem League in restricting the number of its audience by rejecting the oldest institution of Madras where the Congress and the Moslem Educational Conference were to be held and thus violating the usual practice of holding its session together with the Conference and the Congress. Another resolution protested against the election of Sir Mohamed Shafi as the President of the Moslem League when Sir Aghakhan had already practically accepted the Presidentship and requested the former to withdraw or clear his position.

RUIN OF U.P. AGRICULTURISTS.

The Political Conference was held at Manglur yesterday under the Presidency of Mr. Maqsood Ali Khan. Resolutions were passed requesting the U. P. Government to permit the collection of 10 per cent. on the land revenue for education as had been done by the Punjab Government. In the Gurgaon District, this was particularly necessary in view of the backwardness of the District in Education and Government was therefore requested to increase the grant under this head to the District Board. Attention was drawn to fact that the holdings of the Agriculturists in U. P. were rapidly passing over to the money-lending classes and Government were requested to take steps to stop the ruin of a very large and important class of its inhabitants and enact the provisions of the Punjab Land Alienation Act in the United Provinces.

The object of other resolutions was to urge Government to provide the facilities for the supply of agricultural implements and loans to the agriculturists. The necessity was also discussed of a permanent representative body to carry on the work of the Conference and the District Political Conference of Saharnpur.—A. P.

MISS NAOROJI'S DELENT

PIANO AND SONG RECITAL

A very pleasant evening was passed by a select audience at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall last evening when Carola Januschke-Lyttler and Miss Khurshedbanoo A. D. Naoroji gave the first of their series of piano and vocal recitals. The programme was tastefully selected and the number of encores was a true indication of the appreciation of those who were dresent.

Caroia Januschke-Lyttler displayed rare technique years. Her voice and identified herself with her playing in such a manner as to do full justice to the compositions she interpreted. Her expression was especially good and she showed perfect control over her fingers in the fast movement of Chopin's Valse Op 70 No. 1 The Trois Ecossaises and Blade in F were others which were well liked.

Miss Khurshedbanno A. D. Naoroji made a great hit with her singing. It is rare to see one so young possessing the power and control attributed only to those of maturer Her voice was a characteristic purity and her articulation left nothing to be desired. But as is well known, the acoustics of the hall, is not such as to do justice to any singer, and there were times when loud notes reverberated in such a manner as to interfere with the successding harmony. Campra's Chanson du Papillon was well rendered, while Duparc's Chanson Triste possessed an appeal which was especially attractive Respighi's Stornello, Debussy's Fantoches and the Ode Chinoise of Roussel were happy little songs which took the audience by storm, and the singer had to respond to an encore. Mr. C. I. Brown accompanied on the piano very sympathetically. If this performance is any criterion of its successors then they will be worthy of substantial support.

WORK OF THE SOVIET

NO WAR WITH POLAND

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 29

Poland has distributed to all powers a note identical with that sent to Britain. Meanwhile according to a Riga message excitement at Vovno has considerably abated. Valdemaras has announced that the Government will be reformed but he has not indicated the nature of the change. The Premier expressed his conviction that a war with Poland will not occur. He said it was his opinion that wild rumours which were being circulated in Europe were the work of the Soviet.—Reuter.

LITHUANIAN NOTE.

TO BE CONSIDERED BY LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Geneva.—The Baltic affair will come up in the League Council in the next week on the consideration of the Note from Lithuania accusing Poland of warlike intentions, and specifically alleging of repressive measures against the Lithuanian schools in Vilna and Grodno districts. The simultaneous presence here of M. Piludski, M. Valdemaras and M. Litvinoff who will thus be able to converse privately, is hoped to prove as a safety valve.—Reuter.

POVERTY NOT THE REAL REASON

ALLAHABAD SOLDIERS CONVICTED FOR THEFT

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Private Nightingale and Private Ward of the Worcestershire Regiment who were charged with breaking into a jeweller's shop were sentenced by Mr. Finlay, the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Commenting on the case the Magistrate observed that the accused's real intention in committing the crime was to get discharge from the Army and that poverty which they pleaded as the cause had very little to do with it.

It was, he said, impossible to bind over the accused, but a sentence of three months or less would not involve their discharge.—Free Press.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

MR. CHUDGAR'S LECTURE

A public meeting of the citizens of different Indian States residing in Bombay was held last night under the auspices of the Jamnagar and Kathiawar Praja Mandals. Mr. G. B. Trivedi occupied the chair. Mr. P. L. Chudgar of Rajkot in the course of his speech, discussing the subject of the lecture "The Problem of Indian States and its Complexities" pointed out that there were 561 Indian States in India, covering an area of 7,11,032 sq. miles with a population of 7,19,39,187 souls. Out of these 119 were salute States, and 442 non-salute States. Of 119 salute States only about 15 to 20 had treaties with the East India Company as between equals and equals. By a number of circumstances and events that happened during a century after these treaties, every term of the treaty had been abrogated, violated, and the sovereignty guaranteed by the Treaty was long before entirely destroyed. Although every treaty guarantees independence of the respective States and the Chiefs, a number of Maharajas, viz., Mysore, Alwar, Gaikwar, Holkar, Udeypore, Porbunder, Wadhwan and others were deposed and many other encroachments in the form of post, telegraphs, customs, salt, abolition of currency, introduction of Regencies, acquisition of lands and jurisdiction over them for Railways, grant of titles and sanads, settlement of the right of successor, permission for adoptation, degredation and dispossession and other punishments have been made, and the last vestige of Sovereignty destroyed, and the status of these States is no more than that of feudatory States or vassals as Lord Reading pointed out in his letter to H. E. H. the Nizam in the matter of rendition of Berar.

Assuming that the treaties were still in existence and enforcible, they were not treaties with the individual Chiefs, but with the Chiefs as representing their "States" which expression includes the people, and if full Sovereignty is either recognised or restored, it must revert to the people in whom it ultimately resides. It, therefore, necesarily followed that the people must be free, if occasion arose to exercise the rights of sovereignty against their Chiefs.

Mr. Chudgar concluded by saying that the forthcoming Conference of the All India States Subjects will have to discuss this matter.

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CASTE IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your editorial note on "Caste in Schools" appearing in the issue of your paper of the 26th instant, makes me think that you have not understood the real significance of Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment. Perhaps a reference to the circumstances which led to the debate on Thursday last may clear up the position. From a perusal of the proceedings of the School Committee meeting held on 23rd June, 1926, I noticed that a certain arrangement for the location of three Municipal schools, including one Depressed Classes School in Mahim, was modified on account of prejudices of certain local residents against sending their children not only to schools where depressed class children attended, but even to schools located in buildings occupied by Depressed classes schools. I protested against official recognition thus given by the Schools Committee to prejudices against "Untouchables", and at my instance the Schools Committee was asked to report as to whether in selecting school buildings and regulating admission to Municipal schools any distinction based on caste differences was made. The Schools Committee at first made rather an off-hand report merely stating that no such distinction was made, and further informing the Corporation that since April, 1926, they had decided not to open any more separate schools for depressed classes. This report was referred back to the Schools Committee and their attention was invited to their resolution sanctioning the re-arrangement of the location of Mahim schools on account of the caste prejudices of the local residents. When this reference came up before the Schools Committee a heated discussion took place on the general question of the treatment of the students of the Depressed classes and it transpired that in certain schools the students of the Depressed classes were given separate sitting accommodation and in all schools separate vessels for drinking water were kept for them. The result of the discussion was that the Secretary was asked to make a comprehensive report on the question of caste differences observed in Municipal schools. When the Secretary's report came up before the Schools Committee, Mr. Boman-Behram and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that all existing distinctions whether in the matter of sitting or drinking water should be done away with, and the Headmasters should be given instructions not to allow any such distinctions to be observed in Municipal schools. But unfortunately the Committee did not accept the amendment and shelved the matter by asking for a further report from their Miscellaneous Matters Sub-Committee on the question of separate arrangements for drinking water and submitted an interim report to the Corporation which came up for discussion last Thursday. If you had read the Schools Committee's report carefully you would have noticed in it throughout a great anxiety to impress upon the Corporation that prejudices against depressed classes could not be ignored and the object of Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment which I seconded, was to lay down once for all, a policy for the guidance of the Schools Committee. We felt that the Schools Committee had taken over a year and three months to make their report and even then, had not made a straightforward report. As I stated in my speech they seemed to be anxious to get credit from the reformers by showing that they were gradually doing away with caste distinctions and from the orthodox for taking into account their prejudices against the Depressed classes in the matter of location of schools, as in the instance of Mahim schools, or in regard to maintaining separate drinking arrangements. Those of us who are in favour of abolishing all caste distinctions felt that the time had come for the Corporation to declare their considered opinion that they were definitely against giving recognition to or observing any caste distinctions in any Municipal schools. If the Committee had really ordered that all distinctions in regard to Depressed classes' children were to be removed it is difficult to understand why they should have rejected Mr. Boman-Behram's and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment referred to above, and asked for a further report on the question of separate drinking arrangements. If you had been present at the debate last Thursday, you would have understood the attitude of the Schools Committee in regard to this matter. To me their attitude seemed to be "leave things alone and gradually people will get used to mix with Depressed classes on equal terms", but we who feel that the chief and real stumbling block to our development as a free nation is this blot of "untouchability", not being prepared to wait, brought forward the amendment issuing a mandate to the Schools Committee to abolish all caste distinctions forthwith. I hope I have made the position clear to you now by showing why Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was necessary.—Yours, etc.,

V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.

Pedder Road, Nov. 28.

"DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM"

T. U. C. CONCLUDES SESSION

BATTLE AGAINST POVERTY LAUNCHED

CAWNPORE, Nov. 28.

The Trade Union Congress after prolonged deliberations, passed several resolutions. Among the more important resolutions is one appointing a Council of Action to organise a mass movement of the workers and peasants to extricate them from their present condition of abject poverty, the Council to be subject to control by the Executive Council of the T.U.C. to whom it shall present a report of its activities and submit its programme of work.

SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The Congress also placed a resolution before the Congress regarding the seamen's grievances regarding recruitment by licensed brokers, urging the Government to enforce the seamen's recruitment committee's recommendations. The resolution also called upon the shipping companies and Government to have eight hours-day for seamen and mariners, and urged I.G.N. Ry. and R.S.N. Companies and the Government to enforce eight-hours-day for steamer employees in Bengal navigable rivers, better cabin and wheelhouse for Indian quartermasters, sufficient wages for Calcutta Port Commissioners, marine workers and Bengal mariners and the enforcement of the conventions passed at the International Labour Conference of 1926 regarding the articles of agreement and inspection on board the ships.

The Congress congratulated the Union of Soviet Republic on having attained the tenth anniversary.

A resolution condemning the piece system obtaining in Government Presses and urging the Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the grievances of pressmen and compositors and to see that factory inspectors kept strict watch over factories and enforced factory rules, was also passed.

WORKING UNDERGROUND.

The Congress further declared its adherence to the memorandum submitted to the Government by the Indian Colliery Employees' Association in reference to the proposed amendment of the Indian Mines Act regarding the limitation of working hours underground and protested against the compulsion of working underground for more than eight hours at a stretch under any circumstances.

The Congress also condemned the policy of the Government of India in placing hindrances in the way of Unions' affiliation to the A.I.T.U.C. and of their registration under the T.U. Act.

A resolution congratulating Mr. P. Spratt on his release was also adopted.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS.

The Congress condemned the action of the Government in not ratifying the Draft Conventions and recommendations of the ninth session (Maritime) of International Labour Conference of 1926.

THE OFFICE-BEARERS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews was elected President for the incoming year and Messrs. Thengdi, Daud and B. N. Mukerji Vice-Presidents. Mr. N. M. Joshi was again elected General Secretary and Mr. Ginwalla, Treasurer. Mr. Jhabwalla was elected organising secreary and Messrs. Dange and Bakhle, Assistant Secretaries.

INDIAN WORKERS' DELEGATE.

The Congress appointed Mr. D. Chamanlal, M.L.A., as the Indian workers' delegate to the next session of the International Labour Conference and Messrs. Thengdi, Mahbubul Haq, Sethi and P. C. Bose as advisors and informed the Government that the names of the advisers were in order of votes and, therefore, urged them to select in the same order.

Dewan Chamanlal, the President, in bringing the session to a close, said that they were in the midst of tremendous battle against poverty and they could only succeed by united energy.

"DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM AND CAPITALISM."

Mr. Purcell, M.P., then addressing the delegates, urged them to bring their wives and daughters to the Trade Union Congress. In England, he said, Labour gets te greatest support from women, the most militant fighters were to be found among the wives and daughters of miners. He added:

"In a land like India, no famene ought to be conceivable and cholera, plague and tphod, ought to be at their minimum. Al these things were present in England 50 years ago and have disappeared in the face of sanitary measures. Poverty is a problem which trade unionism has to eradicate. Poverty is the worst menace to civilisation. What we want is a cordon of decent sanitary conditions. The standard of life is to be the first charge on all undertakings." He concluded by saying: "Down with capitalism. Down with Imperialism and up with Internationalism of the Workers of the World."

HIGHEST EXPECTATIONS EXCEEDED.

Mr. Hallsworth who followed Mr. Purcell, said the Conference had exceeded his highest expectations. Whatever might have divided them in the past, there was one question on which they could not afford to be divided and that was the intense love of their fellows as against the capitalist system."

After Mr. Philip Spratt had spoken, Mr. Thengdi thanked the Reception Committee for its labours and eulogised the services of the President to the cause of Labour.

Before the Congress dissolved, a message was read from Mr. Hardayal.

The next session of the Congress will be held at Jharia, failing that at Nagpur.—A. P.

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WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 30TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you will have many easy successes and cosy, rosy times; though the Devil of Adversity will have to be given sometimes his due however much you like to shirk him as a pestering 'dandawala' Pathan or murmuring Marwari. Having plenty of money, you will not know how to use it—a common failing of humanity—and, of course, believing in the proverb you will not put off doing your heroics till the next hour what you can do the same moment. You will not remain a bachelor long. After an ideal state of quasi-marriage (one word tells in a nutshell what a soft, cracked nut you are) the state of padre's marriage will follows slowly but surely and, therefore, the wag's proverb will be justified in your case: "Man proposes and woman disposes." You will be in the predicament of a 'fed-up' husband who asked his 'dearest' one day seriously "Look here whenever I'm at home you are either hammering away at the piano, or, else your tongue runs on like a mile-race, It wasn't so before we were married. You were quiet enough then", &c. "of course I was", retorted the once dearest but now bitterest, "before we were married you were always holding my hands and I couldn't play. and you kept my lips so busy that I couldn't talk." And so the inevitable tragedy of isolation, desolation and dissolution follows in its wake. Barring this fly in your life's ointment, your career is, and will be, remarkable for its tremendous success, either as a businessman or a statesman, as you are gifted with the great art of when and where and how to lie.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

"Akali" welcomes the resolutions passed at the Calcutta Unity Conference, and views with displeasure that certain persons are trying to oppose them. The paper calls upon the leaders to tour all over the country and create a wholesome atmosphere so necessary for their general acceptance.

The "Bande Mataram" observes:—"India should have nothing to do with the Commission and no one should come forward to give evidence before it. If all the public bodies agree on this point, the day will not be far-off when the officials will themselves go to the Indian leaders and will try to ascertain from them what their demands are."

In the course of an article contributed to the columns of "Bande Mataram", Lala Har Dayal declares:—"The sins which are being committed by the Hindus of the 20th century should no longer be committed. The mother-country is going down, day by day, owing to the excesses perpetrated by the Hindus on their widows. In India widows, aged one and two years, are compelled to remain unmarried throughout their lives. And all this is being done and practised in the name of religion. Europeans laugh at us whenever they hear of such things. They say that we are only fit to be slaves. So long as we do not mend matters, no real progress is possible. If the Hindus do not wake up even now, then the blame of keeping India in slavery will fall on their heads."

The annual session of the Nadvat-ul-Ulama, Lucknow, will be held at Amritsar from the 25th to 27th November. The Mussalmans of India have been requested to make the session a success.—("Hamdard.")

Commenting on the Calcutta Unity Resolutions, "Hamdard" remraks:—"This diagnosis of the disease is quite correct; the prescription is also very effective. But it will not produce any tangible results if it is not used according to the given directions. The differences between the Hindus and Mussalmans will surely not disappear in a minute. As long as the intelligent and influential people of every place do not come forward to help the leaders in their task and do not try to popularise the resolutions especially in affected area, no good will come out of the resolutions. We believe that the resolutions will meet with the approval and approbation of all in the country, except the handful of extremists."

"Al-Moqattam" (Cairo) states that the fashion of wearing Turkish Fez as headdress is getting common amongst the ladies of London and Paris.—("Hamdard.")

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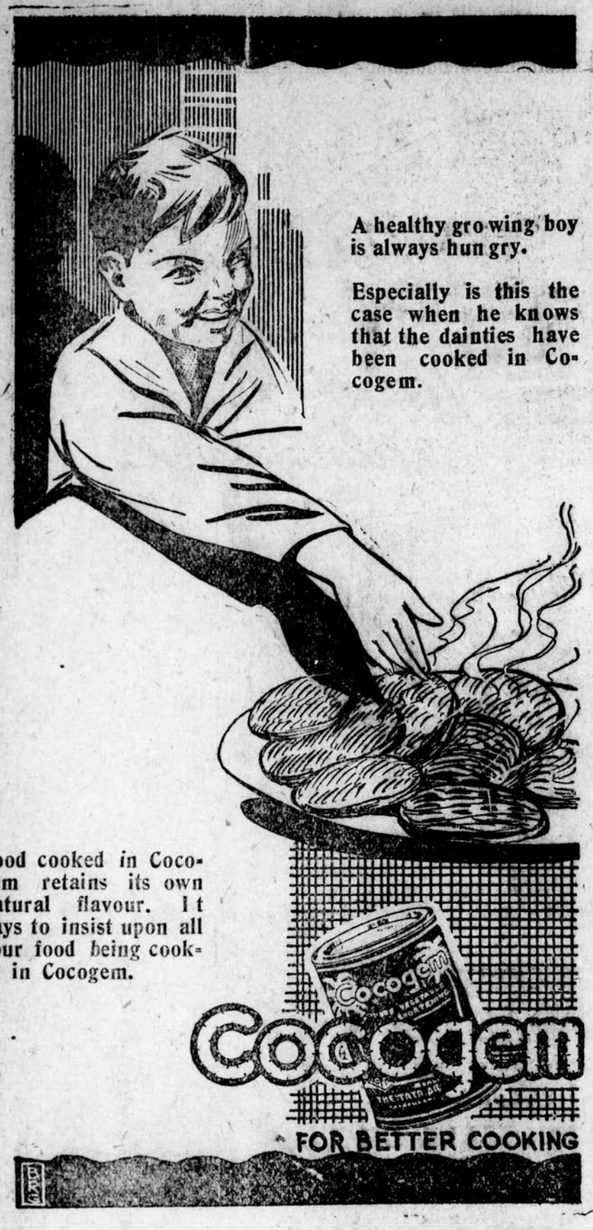
THE BALTIC STORM CENTRE

POLAND'S PACIFIC INTENTIONS FRUSTRATED,

LONDON, Nov. 28.

"The peaceful desires of the Polish Government regarding Lithuania, continue to be frustrated by the categorical refusals of the successive Governments of Lithuania who pretend to-day, as in the past, that their country remains in a state of war with the Polish Government. It opines this unique and unprecendented state of affairs which implies great dangers for a pacific collaboration of nations, cannot be allowed to continue."

"This passage in the Note presented at the British Foreign Office by the Polish Minister in London, draws the attention to Lithuania complainig in the next session of the League Council against the Polish Government which "has no intentions against the political independence and the territorial intergrity of Lithuania."—Reuter.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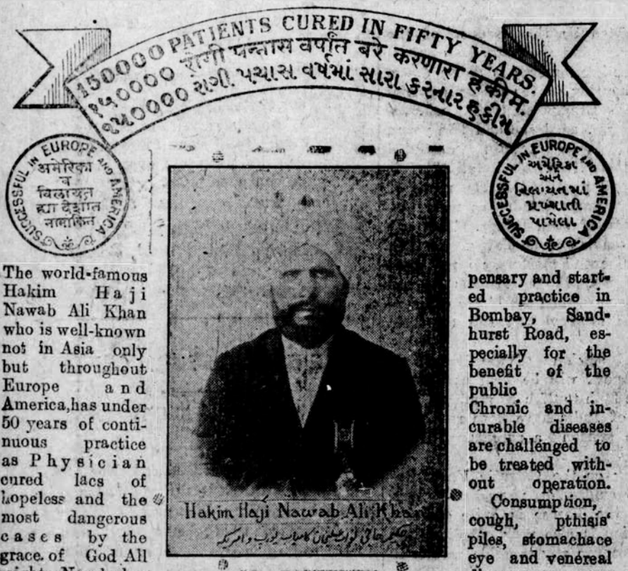

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WINTERTON'S "GROSS MISSTATEMENTS."

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA IN COMMONS.

UNDER-SECRETARY'S PROTEST.

SPEAKER'S WARNING TO M. P.'S

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had asked for a report on the allegation that a warder of the Benares Central Gaol had struck a convast with a danda so that he died.

Replying to Mr. Kelly, Earl Winterton said the question of the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments would doubtless ocupy the attention of the Statutory Commission. Since the start of the Meston Settlement there had been many objections in many quarters to the operation of which some provinces had particularly objected. He said that Lord Birkenhead and his predecessor had decided that the matter must remain until the Statutory Commission had the opportunity of reviewing the whole system of the Government of India.

WINTERTON'S GROSS MISSTATEMENTS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Saklatwala declared that Earl Winterton had made a series of gross misstatements and had acted without prior investigation and declared that he would never write a preface to any anonymous book. It was a gross misstatement to describe the Nagpur incident as a recruiting of armed volunteers when what had really happened was that some Indians had merely walked in streets in protest against the refusal of permission to bear arms.

Earl Winterton protested against Mr. Saklatvala under the guise of a question charging him with making misstatement and declared that as untrue and sugpested that Mr. Saklatvala should suspend the statement until the motion of adjournment.

The Speaker intervened concurring in Earl Winterton's suggestion.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN TENTION.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Dixey, Mr. Locker Lampson said Government had watched with grave anxiety the growing Polish-Lithuanian tension and they were much relieved by the fact that the Council of the League of Nations was about to examine the question and trusted that the settlement would result in restoring friendly relations between the two States. They had no confirmation of the alarmist rumours in the press and were confident that neither country would be so unwise as to take any action while deliberations in the League were pending. He concluded quoting the Polish Government's Note already cabled, which he said, had been sent to the Powers represented at the Council of the League.

SICKNESS INSURANCE.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton gave the assurance that the Government of India would sympathetically consider the question of sickness insurance and if possible put the scheme into operation. They would not hesitate to recommend, if possible, legislation to the appropriate authority namely, the Legislative Assembly.

GOVT. OF INDIA AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Earl Winterton emphasised that the Government of India had every desire to further social reform.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether in view of private legislation now before the Assembly, it would not be possible for the Government of India to introduce a Bill on that subject without leaving it to a private member.

Earl Winterton said, "Certainly not. If a private member's Bill is before the Assembly, the normal and reasonable course will be consider that Bill."

Col. Wedgwood suggested that the enactment of the Bill might be facilitated. Earl Winterton pointed out that the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee and it would be improper for him to give any indication of Government's attitude before the Committee had submitted its report.

SPEAKER'S WARNING.

After the Labourite question in the House of Commons as regards Indianisation of apprentices and eventually of the officers of the coastal steamships, the Speaker said, "Referring to this question and to two or three others I observed that had been copied out from the proceedings of the Indian Legislative Assembly and all upon the same type-writer. I would ask members to be little careful regarding putting their names to questions which have been offered them by some outside organisation."

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN TRINIDAD.

Mr. Lansbury drew attention to the "plight of the large Indain community in Trinidad" where he said many Indians were subjected to enforced residence and suggested that the Secretary of State should recommend the appointment of an agent to watch Indian interests in Trinidad. Mr. Lansbury also suggested negotiations with the Government of Trinidad with a view to providing adequate facilities for repatriation.

Earl Winterton promised that the suggestions would be communicated to the Government of India.—Reuter.

MOSUL OILFIELDS

BRITAIN'S INVESTMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Sandon who declared that only 25 per cent. of the capital for the working of the new Mosul Oilfields would be British, Maj.-Gen. Ormsby Gore emphasized that the agreement between the Turkish Petroleum Company and the Iraq Government provided that the Company would be British, registered in Britain with headquarters within His Majesty's Dominions and with a British subject as Chairman.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether the British Government would control the Company similarly as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Maj.-Gen. Ormsby Gore said that the position of the two companies were wholly different since the British Government had no such share of controlling interest in the Turkish Petroleum Company as the Anglo-Persian Company.

Replying to Mr. Percy Harris, Maj.-Gen. Ormsby Gore said that it was a question how certain former shares of the Turkish Petroleum Company held by the Deutsche Bank was distributed.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-IRAQ NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED

STATUS QUO FOR AT LEAST 4 YEARS

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Anglo-Iraquian negotiations are practically completed. King Feisal will probably leave for Iraq at the end of the week. The question of the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations, does not arise technically until 1928 May. It is assumed that the British Government will not be in a position to recommend the admission of Iraq until at least 1932. Thus, the main features of the present system of administration will continue at least for four years.—Reuter.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT APPEAL

DISMISSED IN PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Judicial Comittee of Privy Council has dismissed with costs the appeal from the High Court of Bombay in the case of Ardeshir Bhicaji Tamboli versus the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED FALSE ENTRIES

NADIAD MAMLATDAR ON TRIAL

AHMEDABAD. Nov. 28.

The Session Judge commenced the hearing to-day of the sensational case in which Bhailal Patel mamlatdar of Nadiad, now under suspension, and late city survey officer of Ahmedabad is charged under Sections 218, Indian Penal Code for making false entries in a Government record.

The prosecution alleges that the accused transferred certain Government and private plots to some other private individuals and made entries to the same effect in the Government record.

The case was entered into after the C. I. D. had investigated the affair on the complaint on one Mohanlal.

Mr. Binning of Bombay is defending the accused and a large crowd drew at the Court to hear the proceedings.—Free Press.

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KATHIAWAR LETTER

THE CORDON REMAINS

SO ALSO STANDS SATRUNJAYA SETTLEMENT

From Our Own Correspondent.

RAJKOT, Nov. 27.

The glamour of a Viceroy's visit must possess some elements of real genuine magic, otherwise it cannot overwhelm the minds of men living in and about the hundred and more capitals of Kathiawar usually so astute and vigilant; and I too must confess that I remained spell bound so long as it lasted. But now that the fog is lifting up one begins to see clearly And what is the net result of it all?

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Well, Kathiawar has learnt it from the lips of His Exellency that a Committee is being set up to enquire into the past, present and future relations of the States with the Paramount Power. Who is to be the Simon of the Committee, and who are to be favoured with the membership of the same only the gods of Simla or White Hall may know. The other day a Darbar told me that the Chamber of Princes has not been sufficiently" consulted in connection with the impending Committee, and that the course of action, too, has not yet been definitely chalked out. The Maharao of Cutch is proceeding to Delhi towards the middle of December. Let us hope there is some meaning.

THE CORDON REMAINS.

And Lord Irwin is so sorry for the Viramgam Cordon! But the Cordon remains. So also remain the Satrunjaya Settlement. for Lord Irwin has not been able to extinguish these burning fires of Kathiawar.

ADVANCE RAJKOT.

Rajkot Legislative Assembly deserves the felicitations of all who have the future well-being of the people at heart. It has really put to shame its great name-sake of Delhi and Simla. A marriage Act recently passed has fixed 19 as the minimum age for the grooms and 15 for the brides. The of Consent has been fixed at 16. It is really a great step for a small state.

MANGROL PITHA.

To come to Mangrol. The progressive Darbar is a devout Mussalman. He has strictly forbidden every Mussalman in the State to touch wine, and in those glorious days of the temperance movement he ordered all the taverns to be closed. But how would the labourers of the Port go without that? An officer was moved with pity! He persuaded the Prince in favour of 'Pitha', and now, the tavern allowed to be opened just by the Port, is during the working hours, anything but empty. The officer—this "friend" of the poor—shall better be nameless, I hope the Darbar Saheb will look into this matter and by ordering the closing of the tavern earn the gratitude of his people.

The Batwa scandal is notorious. I am tempted to believe that the town would perhaps be happier without the Municipality. Complaints have often been raised, but in vain. The Agency is the last power to advise the Talukdar. If the people organise themselves, form their own Sanitation Board, and work for their own sanitary salvation, letting the Talukdar bear the consequences, then I think he can be stirred to action.

BRITISH CRUISERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Tedmoore.—(Plymouth) and Frank Moody (Wales) weighed in this afternoon well under twelve stones seven pounds for to-night's twenty round contest for British Cruiserweight Championship at the National Sporting Club. Gipsy Daniels holder recently reliquished title.

Mr. Phil Scott meets Mr. Monte Munn, the American Heavyweight, in a ten round contest at St. Nicholas Arena in New York to-night.—Reuter's Special.

MOODY BEATS MOORE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In a twenty round contest for the British cruiseweight championship, Moody beat Moore on points.—Reuter.

HEADACHES ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION

Get rid of the poisonous waste matter in your stomach and bowels. That is the way to cure headache.

Remember, too, that headache is only one of the many evil effects of Constipation. If your bowels do not act regularly, your whole system is poisoned.

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DOCUMENTS STOLEN

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE

WORK OF FOREIGN SPY ORGANISATION?

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—Four persons whose names have not been divulged, have been arrested following the investigations by the French C. I.D. in connection with the leakage of information with regard to national defence. The arrested persons who, it is alleged, were in the employ of a foreign spy organisation, stole documents from the military authorities of the Versailles garrison.

The arrested men are two printers, a soldier and a taxation official. No official intimation has been given as regards the foreign country concerned.—Reuter.

FOMENTING ANARCHIST PROPAGANDA.

COMMUNIST DEPUTY SENTENCED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—The Communist Deputy Deriot was sentenced 'in absentia' to an year's imprisonment for inciting soldiers to disobedience with the object of fomenting anarchist propaganda.—Reuter.

JOTIBA FULEY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

ing the rights of the depressed classes in his municipal reforms. Likewise he also criticised the Government for not spending the local cess, compulsorily collected from the poor farmers, in the interest of the farmers. Somewhere in his writings he has remarked that every human being is entitled to religious and political freedoom. Thus he voiced the demand for the political freedom long before it found an expression in the Congress politics.

His place in the rank of great Marathi writers is indisputable. Not only has he written many books, both in prose and poetry but also has poured out his heart in them—a heart which had a burning passion for freedom and social revolution. Hence his writings are thought-provoking—the most essential feature of true literature.

A life so full of activities, self-consecration, industry and tenacity terminated in the year 1890—a loss mourned by friends and foes alike. He displays in his life a unique breadth of vision and foresight. He shows that he had a real grasp of the situation and that he has rightly diagnosed the disease from which the Indian society was and is suffering. He is one of the most perfect examples of the highest type of patriotism that any country can produce. One is contrained to admire the self-sacrifice, courage and devotion with which he worked for the uplift of the depressed and the down-trodden in the unwholesome and uncongenial atmosphere that prevailed 80 years ago. It is but our duty to cherish his name, treasure up his example and be true to his teaching.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONTROVERSY

DECISION AND COMPLISHED FACT?

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

In the course of a statement to the Associated Press, the Hon. Saiyid Mahmood Padsha Saheb, Member, Council of State and Mr. Abdul Lateef Saheb Farookhi M.L.A., while confessing their disgust at the ugly controversy on the Moslem League Council's decision regarding the venue and the President-elect, declare that however undesirable the decision may be from their point of view, the critics who are making futile attempts to disturb an accomplished fact are engaged in a task which is wrong both in principle and procedure. While the reopening of a question which has been finally decided will make it impossible to assert as to when finality has been reached and thus would necessitate such revisions, it will be nothing short of offering a gratuitous insult, if one after having been elected as President is thrown overboard, and another chosen instead. They hold that it is too late in the day to question the propriety of the election. Continuing they say they cannot help feeling amused at the mortal dread which some of these critics evince of the supernatural powers of the President-elect who they apprehend will dictate a prejudicial policy from the chair. The recent announcement of the Statutory Commission has created a great crisis, and this is hardly the time to indulge in controversies which are likely to cause bitterness and split when the supreme need of the hour is unity and united action.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir William Marris who has gone to Aligarh for a three days' stay has been having a very busy time.

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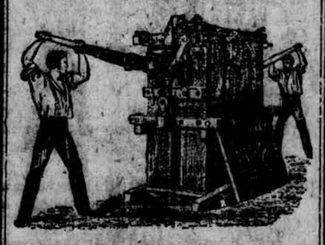

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

THE MYSTERY MAN.

A week passed, but Himm made no headway. On the previous day his pent up energy gave way to his morbid sensibility, and he was down with a high fever. Fortunately, Himm had friends whose timely assistance restored him to his normal health. The next day when he mentioned the fact to her, she questioned him with a nonchalance as if she were inquiring into the ailment of a cockroach. She showed no sympathy, expressed no regret, never suggested why Himm did not send her a meseage, she would have some over and nursed and cheered him in his loneliness. And yet Shahinda was a qualified medico and professed to be attached to her prosetsion because of her sympethy for human suffering. Himm had no doubt that if he were not Himm but some poor forlorn wayfarer, Shahinda would have been as good as her word. But when Himm was concerned how could she shew her weakness to him. The recital of this episode had no effect upon the company Himm repeated the self-same questions and received the self-same reply. And it was the last straw. He announced his dicision to return home the next day. He had come to stay with her for a month or two. He had stayed only a week but the week had sufficed to shatter his dream. The next day came when he was vouchsafed permission to call and to take tea and leave. He begged for a private interview but was dismissed with the assurance that if he up turned a few minues earlier he might be accorded that privilege. He did arrive a few minutes earlier. but he found to his misfortue that other guests had arrived even earlier. But this was his last day. He had decided to outstay the other guestt Two hours were spent in the usual tea talk, and though the talk was not more enlightening or entertaining than at most teas, the company was mixed and educated and many must have heard of Himm't brillianoe as a tea talker, but he was unduly reticent. He felt board at the gallery of faces because he wanted to be alone with his girl. He was waiting for the last chance to deliver his parthian shot before he went away. Moments passed to him like centuries and he more than once hinted that he would be shortly leaving Gulshanbagh. But no one took any head of it. It was not intended for the general ear. However, at past seven the last guest had left. Even Dedanna had to leave with some work to do. Himm then last no time in opening fire.

Himm : "Shahinda, I have been a week here, my darling, and you have not given me even a few minutes to ourselves."

Shahinda : "Yes"

Himm : "Why is it so ?"

Shahinda : "It is so."

Himm : "Shahinda, my love—my darling, my sweetheart you will never happy till you lay on my lap on previous occasions when we met."

Shahinda : "Yes."

Himm : "Then why have you changed so suddenly ?"

Shahinda : "I have reason for it."

Himm : "What reason, Shahinda ? It is your reason that I wish to learn. It is to learn of the strange metamorphosis in your nature that I have been repeating my daily visits."

Shahinda : "You will learn the reasons by and bye."

Himm : "But you promised to disclose the first day. Today is the seventh day, and I am leaving."

Shahinda : "You can leave ; you will know them by and bye."

Himm : "But can I be sure of this, that you love me still ?"

Shahinda : "Why, do you need a confession ?"

Himm : "And love me as before ?"

Shahinda : "We women are not so fickle as you men think."

And other similar questions and other similar replies till Shahinda romembered that she had to meet an engagement. Hasty audiex were spoken. Shahinda stood beside Himm and kissed him warmly. Himm kissed Shahinda. She promised to see him in a few days again. He was pleased. But when he came to think of it, he asked himself the question : "Is it going to be another Golgotha like the June visit ?"

It was clear to Himm that nothing would induce Shahinda to reveal her thoughts, or to remove the impenetrate ? human barrier which she had placed between their intercourse. It was only a few months ago that he felt himself and Shahinda as the heavenly twins, he was now a discarded toy which had ceased to charm but had commenced to worry the composure of her mind. He was like a blown balloon whixh the child had played with. It had burst and was now only to be torn into shreds and tampled under foot, and put out of sight, but it should recall the amusement which it had ceased to yield. She seemed to loathe the sight of him as much as she had loved before. And yet she thwarted every effort has it to lure her to disclose even by a passing hint the strange translation in her behaviour and demeanour towards him. And yet what would he have not given to make only a breach fn that Sphinx of baffling immbbility and imperturbable silence !

Such experience was novel to Himm. But it was sensational and wounded his sense of self-respect. He tried to persuade himself that the strange metamorphosis in Shahinda was as sudden as it would be short lived. He waited for days but he waited in vain. If he had lost his self-respect he had equally lost his self-consciousness. Even his memory of the joyous day of the past seemed to prick him as if by a sharp piercing bodkin of her inscrutable eyes. They had ceased to be expressive but had become unfathomable in their mysbriously repellant stare. The sweetness of her countenance had turned into a waxen mask of suppressed emotion and subdued reserve. There was no hope of making that figure melt. He could think of no strategy to undermine that fortress which even failed to give him a moment of enlightenment. He was so lamentably inverse in the mysteries of human heart. He would, go crestfallen and dejected. There was nothing else for him to do. And he went.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Hidden Hand.

Shahinda had gone to Kangalore to recruit her health which she had shattered by over work. Himm could not bring himself to the belief that cautious and circumspect as she was she would precipitate into friendship with any one as to confer upon him the dignity and title of her adopted parent. It is true, such adoptions in the eastern hyperbole mean nothing beyond the courteous recognition of an analogy which marks the establishment of closer friendliness. Persons of the same age become, call each other brothers and sisters—older friends receive the honorofic title of uncles and aunts. But it was left to Shahinda to forge a new relationship and that of the father. Shahinda was always a quaint creature, sublimely wilful, uniformly erratic and absolutely singular in her ways. She had a fine presence and good looks which were greatly enhanced by her contagious vivacity. She had early lost her brother to whom she was deeply devoted, and on his death she had settled down to the life of a bachelor girl. Her parents were poor but highly respectable snd her mother, the jewel of a woman whose presence imparted sweetness in which her child could not excel. In the East as in France, the future of the child is the care of the parents. Shahinda eluded all attempts to harness herself to a life-mate. She wanted to be the bread winner of her family and eschewed the obligations entailed by matrimony, though if she had cared, she would have found many a man who would have prized her company and paid for it. Not that Shahinda had not had a love romance, what young person has not? But it was a springtide fancy which wore off with the advent of summer and maturer fears of growing responsibilities. As much of Shahinda's life had passed in single blessedness she had forgotten the very word as marriage. She possessed a fine musical voice but had learnt. no music. The costermonger calls however of her profession had not wholly dried up the vein of poetry which she read and admired. Himm was a literary artist and he presented to her a copy of his youthful effusions. She retaliated by sending him a copy of verses of her own composition. They gave expressions to his own sentiments. A new poetical afflatus arose in Himm and he and Shahinda began exchanging correspondence in verse. And this was only a few months after their first meeting. As already seen that meeting was as sudden as it had been unexpected. But it had in an instant completely altered the course of his life.

The whole of his pzst life had surged to his mind and he had felt a nervous shock as if an old trusted friend had met him and exclaimed : "Don't you know me?" He had felt the sensation of one who sang a familiar tune in a distant land. He had felt as if the graves had yielded up their dead and the soul of Beatrice had returned in the form of Shahinda.

"Where are you going to ?" he had muttered not knowing what he was saying and to whom he was saying it. A blush rose to Himm's cheeks and he led his Shahinda on to the dining hall where Himm and Shahinda had taken their meal together.

From the moment Shahinda and Himm had cast their eyes upon each other, one had felt held fast in the other's grip. From the very moment of that first meeting they had become lifelong friends. There never was any ice of conventionality to break—no natural constraint to overcome. A few moments after their eyes met, Shahinda had tea with Himm—had sat on the same sofa and had discussed the burning problem of the hour to which Himm was wedded and in which Shahinda had evinced such lively interest. Only a week later, Himm and Shahinda had begun to take lively walks and Himm had felt a delight in Shahinda's company which he had never experienced before. He began to dream dreams and see visions. If Himm did not see Shahinda for a day, Shahinda was more disconsolate than Himm, and Himm, who hud hung up his poetic pen. had felt the afflatus revive and surge within him. He had received the call and had indited sentimental ditties to Shahinda which Shahinda had equally reciprocated. But there was no question of any love between them in the earthly sense. Shahinda was spiritual, so was Himm. Their love was a literary love—platonic love which united and interwove their minds. Mutual admiration had. heightened it, into a passion which followed the temperamental idiosyncracies of the two people. Himm was a wilful man with a quick temper which blew like a blast carying all before it, but it was occasional and short-lived. Shahinda had the temper which has probably been equalled by no character in fable or fiction. When it was on, she was wholly beside herself, and in her towering rage she would say and do things which to an ordinary mortal seemed quite ridiculous. But the paroxysms of her temper were equally short-lived though their effect upon her had been lasting. Ordinary friendships owe origin to similar pursuits or common aims, but these elements had not influenced the friendship of Himm and Shahinda. For while Himm was a lawyer, orator, author and reformer. publicist and parliamentarian, Shahinda was an obscure medico loyally ploughing, her professional furrow undisturbed by the storm of politics, and unmoved by the raging controversies of the hour. The fact is that Shahinda had no political bent. She had probably no bent even for the profession to which she became attached. But she had an intellect and a passion, but the course of their direction had been guided by her exigency more than by her natural aptitude. And it had weakened the natural force of her mind. As the attenuated rosebud supplied with insufficient sap by the roots have struck the rocky bed still struggles to form a bud which whithers before it blossoms, so the nature of Shahinda, deficient in the requisite energy, still struggled to shoot forth the blossom of love which, however, took diminutive and sometimes fantastic forms withering for want of nutrition, rendered inadequate by the over-draught of a faculty demanding more than its natural allotment of mental energy. But as in the rosebud, so in Shahinda, Nature asserted its mastery ; and as in the spring time of life there appears the accustomed flower which blooms or decays accosding to the strength and vigour of its stem and the substance it receives, so in Shahinda the natural impulse of the heart struggled to bloom but soon encountered the counter-current of another impulse which atrophied her loving nature and distorted it into strange and grotesque illusions.

EDUCATION MANIA.

COLLEGE STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

METHOD OF ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE.

WORKING AS SERVERS AND WAITERS.

In the following brilliant article Mr. P. W. Wilson, Editor of "The Greville Diaries," proves the broad conclusion with which he starts that education is a mania in the United States. He states in "The Sphere" that there are no less than half a million students in America or ten times the number of English College students. All of them are desperately acquiring knowledge and most of them are half starved whilst it is acquired.

Let us begin with the broad fact. In Germany education may be a method. In the United States education is a mania. Schools, colleges, universities, libraries, clinics, lectures, Shakespeare clubs, civic organisation, rotary, Kiwanuis, Y.M.C.A.'s—they are epidemic.

There are more thon 500 colleges and universities. The investment in those "plants." The comercial age expresses it, is at least £125,000,000 and is constantly increasing.

Indeed, the question is whether too much attention is not paid to pretentious edifices which perpetuate the names of benefartors in photograph and endow the profession of architect with those fees that are essential to the high art of the skyscraper. Belfries a la Magdalen. Oxford, which is still the fashion, are easier to produce than brains, and there are professors who would prefer an increase in salary to a marble auditorium.

Still, the contrast between these halls of learning and, let us say, the domestic intimacies of a shrine like the Cambridge Union Society is startling. . . Our sovereign is worth five dollars, but their universities are thinking in terms of millions while we have to be content with thousands

The number of students at colleges and universities in the United States exceeds half a million. It is one student to 220 inhabitants. In England and Wales, I suppose, the comparable figure would be 50,000 or thereabouts, or one in about 760 inhabitants.

College education is, broadly, three times as prevalent in the United States as it is Great Britain, and the standard of entering is steadily rising. The more important seats of learning are refusing applicants every year, and hrowing out freshmen who, after admittance, fail to make good.

One-third of these students attend colleges supported by taxes. In most cases they are immune from fees, but of course they have to meet other expenses. Roughly, they are situated financially as an undergraduate finds himself who holds a scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge, which leaves him with the balance of expenditure still to be met.

In many cases the parents though themselves no more than wage-carners, find the expenses, or a part of them. Our postman has put several children through college, and one hears of an authentic laundress who earns by the day, and has children who will share the academic destiny.

CHILDREN OF HOPE.

Every years an increasing number of families reach the haven of "private means" Their daughters go to college as other daughters enjoy a season in London Society. Indeed, one complaint of the Faculties, particularly in the great women's colleges, is that students are drawn from fashionable schools and comfortable homes, and lack the intellectual fervour of the boys and girls who are reared in the homes of professional men of limited resources.

At the same time, even the rich still retain the belief that their children, at any rate their boys, should inherit initiative as well as the results of initiative The gentleman who lives without visible means of support is only beginning to be cultivated. and in many cases his domicile is Paris or Italy. Just as Ireland enjoyed her absentee landlords, so the United States is forming a definite opinion of absentee millionaires who reside abroad, draw dividends, and then sneer at the country which produces them.

But the majorit of students are not rich. On the contrary, many of them have to find, day by day, the money for their higher education. Indeed, the audacity of these children of hope, who somehow achieve so much of travel and other advantages on incomes of precisely not one cent a year, ont Dantons Danton. "Pioneers, O Pioneers." as Walt Whitman used to remark of the mere covered wagon as it wended its way to the West.

Everybody here believes in the future. That is why automobiles are paid for by instalment, and not only automobiles but fur coats, engagement rings, furniture, refrigerators, wrist watches, and other necessities of what Coleridge once called—

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame.

Education also can be borrowed. Students frequently emerge with as much loan as learning. In the main they pay the loan back. But there are instances when the burden is felt for years.

Most of the money found for college is, however, honestly and arduously earned The boys work all the sumer on farms. They supervise boys' camps, organise dances and other alleviations of monotony in the hotels of summer resorts. They act as waiters. They form tent-crews on Chautauqua circuits. Like mendicant friars, they sell encyclopaedias from door to door, and also collect subscriptions for ladies' magazines. If they are studying to be engineers, they go into an engineering firm at a weekly wage. So when the course in college is banking, architecture, farming, or any other department of practical erudition.

R. V.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Commissioner, Allahabad, who has been deputed by the Government of India to assist the Indian community of East Africa in the preparation of their case to be laid before the East African Commission.

Making a benefit of necessity, the student earns at once his fees and his experience.

Just as Rockefeller makes millions out of the by-products of oil, so does the student at college market his by-products. His voice that sings, his ankles that shimmy, his fingers that strum—they all have a value. Glee-clubs from college go on tour; also jazz-bands and dramatic societies. In order to study Virgil, the students take a turn at vaudeville.

So with the girls. They accept positions as waitresses. They supervise girl camps. On Chautauqua they take the money at the gate and ennoble life for the tent crew. They are saleswomen in stores. They will sit at the telephone exchange and, as in the case of Pope, lisp in numbers till the numbers come. That is why Masefield and Galsworthy have such a tremendous vogue. somehow or other they can be read at the switchboard, and as the cow chews the cud, so at college, with gum perennial mastication accompanies profound meditation—the tooth talies with the thought.

Hence you must never assume over here that mere idleness is a social distinction. The Italian who shines your shoes may be first cousin to Caruso and Rudo'f Valentino's ancestral enemy. Your clothes may be pressed by a diminished Bourbon; and your soup may be served by the most brilliant mathematician in Harvard or Cornell.

In the colleges themselves there is the same instinct for immediate finance. Students sort the letters, act as librarians, arrange the exhibitions, run the cafetarias, wait at dinner, sing in chapel, and all the rest of it. The principle is mobility of labour—everybody doing the next thing, whatever they do afterwards. The uncertainty which we attribute to cricket, the one game that seldom ends, is attributed by Americans to life as a whole. It is a glorious gamble, and college is the Monte Carlo where careers are the coinage.

The student is not content unless he travels. On ocean liners, therefore, he books his passage by student class. indeed, on vessels like the "Aquitania" and the "Majestic," it is only by paying the lowest fare that you can hear the best conversation. Many students also work their passage—and not only to Europe. They sign themselves on to cargo boats of incredibly uncomfortable oscillation, and so pass through the Panama Canal and visit Japan, China and Hong Kong. How much they see is of life on this planet—how much of what they see is really "discerned" I cannot say. But the idea that Americans are insular or provincial is rapidly becoming a myth. It is more true to say that they are going to so many places that they don't always know where they are.

It is admitted that the standard of education in colleges and universities is rapidly rising. Still, even to-day, it must not be supposed that the college boys and girls of the United States are all qualified to be Fellows of Trinity, whether on the Cam or the Isis. Often they are doing work which would be imposed on the fifth forms of Eton and Rugby, if fifth forms are still known to polite society.

The ideal of education is different. With us it is a pursuit of knowledge, and I suppose, of character. In the United States knowledge and character belong to the more somprehensive pursuit of happiness. Education is, or ought to be, a detail in co-education.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

There are, of course, numerous colleges reserved solely for men or solely for women But that separation of the sexes is merely a form of prohibition. Dances, proms, afternoons at football, week-ends—all these are aids to a fuller understanding of life. The hardships endured by poorer students are forgotten when to the glories of Aristotle and the "Principia" of Newton, there are added the two-step and the ice cream under the soft light of an academic hall.

The camaraderie is irresistible. If a girl invites a boy to her college prom. she must see that he has partners at the dances; she must let her friends "cut in," indeed she must pay his expenses at the hotel or wherever it be that he is staying. So if a boy invites a girl.

Also, girls at college are curiously immune from petty jealousies. If one of them has a "call" to Harvard or Yale and has but a venerable wardrobe, her friends will lend her a trousseau composed of their most attractive garments to give the girl the chance to which she is entitled. Indeed, if a girl has made an impression in any quarter, it is not etiquette to spoil her prospects. There is no doubt that this helps edudation

MISTRESS OF SITUATION

What will be the result of withdrawing so many lives from rough labour paid by the week time alone will show. To some extent the development of brain is saving labour. For instance, there is now advertised a mechanical man, worked by radio electricity, which performs many duties hitherto reserved for our racial intelligence, and it is very possible that farming on a scale unimagined even in Somersetshire may transform the countryside into an organised industry with the usual overhead.

Even athletics are coming under the authority of the mind. Football players receive an hour a day of instruction at the blackboard, and many a man with mere muscle strategist who uses the inside also of his has been thrown out for the sake of a head. The danger is of course, that the student merely receives instruction instead of learning how to instruct himself.

There was a country that believed. some thousands of years ago, that it could achieve everything by education. That country was China.

The question is not what education is today in the United States. Education here is still an experiment The question is, what will be the stereotype of this education three thousand years hence, when all the fluctuations have been frozen into rigid conventions.

What China has graduated is the mandarins. What England graduates is the country parson, the Indian Civil Servant, Lord Oxford and Bishop Barnes. What ultimately, will the United States graduate? I do not know. but I am certain that she will be the mistress of the situation.

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